Англійская мова

Вучэбны дапаможнік для 5 класа
ўстаноў агульнай сярэдняй адукацыі
з беларускай мовай навучання

У 2 частках
Частка 1

Дапушчана
Міністэрствам адукацыі
Рэспублікі Беларусь

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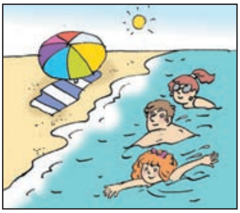
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Contents

UNIT 1. In summer

LESSON 1. Summer photos

1a. Picture dictionary.



at the seaside
[ˈsiːsaɪd]



at home



at summer camp



in the mountains
[ˈmaʊntɪnz]



in the country
[ˈkʌntri]



in town [taʊn]



abroad [əˈbrɔːd]

1b. Work in pairs. Look at the photos and speak about the characters.

Model. Liz is at the seaside.

2a. Listen to the chant "Look! It's a summer day" and match the verses with the pictures in ex. 1a.

A. Look! **It is** June, it's a summer day.
I am at home.
There are lots of books to read.
Hooray! Hooray! Hooray!

B. Look! It's July, it's a summer day.
My friend is at summer camp.
There are lots of games to play.
Hooray! Hooray! Hooray!

C. Look! It's August, it's a summer day.
My parents and I are in town on a picnic.
There is lots of food to eat.
Hooray! Hooray! Hooray!

2b. Grammar secret.

Present Simple Tense of the verb *to be*

Цяперашні просты час дзеяслова *быць*

+		
I	am	at home. reading a book. with my friend.
It / He / She / My friend There	is	July. at summer camp. playing. lots of food to eat.

+		
We / You / They / My parents and I There	are	in town. having a picnic. lots of books to read.

2c. Say the chant.

3a. Look at the photos in ex. 1a. Who's speaking?

1. I'm climbing a mountain with my uncle.
2. I'm with my pupils abroad.
3. I'm playing at summer camp.
4. We are swimming at the seaside.
5. I'm in the park in town.
6. I'm in the country with my family.

3b. Play a guessing game. Pupil 1 – ask questions and guess the character. Pupil 2 – think of a character (Liz, Mike, Mrs Read) and answer the questions.

A. Who are you with? B. What are you doing? C. Where are you?

4. Work in pairs. Speak about types of holidays you like.

Model. **A:** What holiday do you like?
B: I like a holiday in the country. There are lots of things to do there. I can play badminton and swim there.

5a. Think of your summer. Draw a detailed picture of one episode. Don't show it to your partner.

5b. Work in pairs. Have a drawing dictation. Describe your picture. Let your partner draw all the details. Then compare with your picture.

Model. I'm at the seaside. The sea is blue. There are lots of fish in the sea. It's sunny. There are no clouds. My mum and dad are playing badminton. I'm swimming. Our dog is playing with a ball.

5c. Describe your partner's picture to a new partner.

6a. Choose three summer photos. Write about them.

Model. It's June. I'm at summer camp. I'm with my sister. There are lots of games to play and things to do. In this photo I'm playing football.

6b. Bring the photos to the next lesson to speak about your summer.

LESSON 2. I remember my summer

1a. Listen to the chant "I remember" and say how it differs from the one in Lesson 1.

A. I remember: **it was** June, it was a summer day.
I was at home.
There were lots of books to read.
Hooray! Hooray! Hooray!

B. I remember: it was July, it was a summer day.
My friend was at summer camp. There were lots of games to play.
Hooray! Hooray! Hooray!

C. I remember: it was August, it was a summer day.
My parents and I were in town. **There was** lots of food to eat.
Hooray! Hooray! Hooray!

1b. **Grammar secret.**

Past Simple Tense: positive sentences with the verb *to be*

Прошлы просты час: сцвярджальныя сказы з дзеясловам *быць*

+		
I	**was**	at home. with my friend.
He / She / It / My friend There	**was**	June. at summer camp. lots of food to eat.
We / You / They / My parents and I There	**were**	in town. lots of books to read.

Top secret

I remember...
am → **was** is → **was** are → **were**

1c. **Say the chant.**

2a. **Draw a simple picture and write a verse for the chant about your day at home in summer.**

Model. Look! It is ... , it is a summer day. I am at home. There is / There are ... Hooray! Hooray! Hooray!
I remember: It was ... , it was a summer day. I was at home. There was / There were ... Hooray! Hooray! Hooray!

Help box

books / read   games / play   films / watch
things / do   food / eat ...

2b. **Work in pairs. Read your verses.**

2c. **Put your chants together to make “Our summer” mini-book for your class.**

3a. **Listen to Mikita. Read and match the pictures to the texts.**



A



B



C

1. Today is the 1st of September. It’s Wednesday. I am at school. It’s the first day of autumn, but it’s warm.

2. **Yesterday** [ˈjestədeɪ] was the 31st of August. It was summer. I was at home.

3. **Last** [lɑːst] Wednesday, a week **ago** [əˈgəʊ], my parents and I were at the seaside. It was hot and sunny. The water was very warm. It was fantastic!

3b. **Read again and guess the words in bold.**

3c. **Read and match the dates to the pictures. Where was Mikita on those days?**

on August 31   on September 1   on August 25

4. Play the "I remember" game. What can you remember about yesterday / last week / two weeks ago?

5. Work in pairs. Speak about your family.

Model. My mum was in the country last Sunday.
My brothers were at summer camp in June.

My mum dad parents brother(s) sister(s) aunt(s) uncle(s) cousin(s) granny grandad	was were	in the country in town abroad at summer camp at the seaside in the mountains at home at school at work	yesterday. last month. last year. last summer. last Sunday. last week. 5 days ago. in June. in July. in August.

6. Have a class survey "Where were you in summer?" What were the most popular places for summer holidays?

Model. **A:** Where were you in June? – **B:** In June I was ... and ...
A: Where were you in July? – **B:** In July I was ...
A: Where were you in August? – **B:** In August I was ...

7. Write about your summer months.

Help box

In June I was ... I was there (там) with ...
There was / were ... to do / eat / ...

The weather was great / wonderful / fantastic / not very good / ... It was hot / sunny / rainy / ...

In July ... / In August ...

LESSON 3. Where were you in summer?

1a. Listen to the chant “Where were you in summer?” and say where the children were.

1b. Listen and read the chant.



Where were you in summer?
– I was **at the seaside.**
Who were you there **with**?
– I was there **with my parents.**
When were you there?
– I was there **in August**.
What was **the weather like**?
– It was hot and sunny.
How was it there?
– It was **super**!
What about you?

– I **wasn’t** at the seaside.
My parents **weren’t** at the seaside,
We were in the country.
We were there with my grandad.
We were there in June.
The weather was sunny!
It was fun!
What about you?



1c. Grammar secret.

Past Simple Tense: negative sentences with the verb *to be*

Прошлы просты час: адмоўныя сказы з дзеясловам *быць*

–		
I / He / She / It / My friend	**was not**	at the seaside.
We / You / They / My parents	**were not**	at the seaside.

was **not** = **wasn't**   were **not** = **weren't**

1d. Say the chant.

2a. Play a guessing game.

Model. **A:** In summer I wasn't in the mountains, I wasn't abroad, I wasn't at summer camp, I wasn't in the country.
B: Were you in Minsk? – **A:** Yes, I was.
B: You're Misha. – **A:** Yes, I am.











2b. Work in pairs. In turn speak about where they were or were not yesterday.

Model. **A:** Mike **was** at the zoo yesterday. – **B:** He **wasn't** at the circus.

	at the zoo	at the circus	in the park	at a party	at the library
Mike and Liz	✓	×	✓	×	×
Mrs Read	×	×	✓	×	✓
Mikita	×	✓	×	✓	×

2c. Complete the sentences. Use *was / were* or *wasn't / weren't*.

1. Mike and Liz ... in the park.
2. They ... at the zoo.
3. They ... at a party or at the library.
4. Mrs Read ... at the circus but she ... at the library.
5. Mrs Read, Mike and Liz ... in the park.
6. Mikita ... in the park but he ... at the circus and he ... at a party.
7. Mikita and Mrs Read ... at the zoo.
8. Mike, Liz and Mikita ... at the library.

3. Grammar secret.

Past Simple Tense: *Wh*-questions with the verb *to be*

Просты прошлы час: спецыяльныя пытанні з дзеясловам *быць*

?			
Where **Who** **When** **What** **How**	**was**	I he / she / it the weather	in summer? there with? there? like?
	were	you / we /they your parents	

Top secret

where [weə] – дзе
when [wen] – калі
who... with [huː] – з кім
what [wɒt] – які
how [haʊ] – як

4. Match the questions with the answers.

Model. 1 – B.

1. Where were you in summer?
2. Who were you there[1] with?
3. When were you there?
4. What was the weather like?
5. How was it there?

A. In July.
B. Abroad.
C. Rainy but warm.
D. Fantastic!
E. With my sister.
F. With my friend's family.

[1] there [ðeə] – там

G. In the mountains.
H. Not very good.
I. OK. Not bad.
J. In August.

5a. Work in pairs. Speak about your last summer. *Was it good?*

Model. **A:** Where were you in summer?
B: In summer I was ... .
A: Who were you there with?
B: I was there with ... .
A: When were you there?
B: I was there in June / July / August.
A: What was the weather like?
B: It was ... and / but ... .
A: How was it there?
B: It was ...!

Help box

very hot, hot, very warm, warm, cold, sunny, rainy, cloudy, windy, foggy

very good, great, super, fantastic, cool, fun, interesting, OK, boring, not very good

5b. Write about your summer.

Model. In June I was in the mountains in the Crimea[1]. I was there with my family. It was fun. The weather was fantastic! It wasn't very hot. It was cloudy. We were happy. In July...

[1] the Crimea [kraɪˈmɪə] – Крым

LESSON 4. Mikita's summer

1a. Listen to Mikita, number the pictures and answer. *Where was Mikita on his summer holidays*[1]*?*



A



B



C

1b. Listen again and read Mikita's letter. Write 6 action verbs to answer the question: *What did Mikita do on his summer holidays?* What do the verbs have in common?

Model. Mikita **played** football and volleyball at summer camp.

Dear Mike and Liz,

How are you? I'm fine. Today is the first school day here, but my summer holidays were fantastic!

In June I was at summer camp. I was there with my friend. We ***played*** *football and volleyball every day! In the evenings we danced at the disco or watched films at the cinema. We watched the new film "Dinosaurs come back". It was cool!*

In July I was in the country. I visited my granny. I was there with my cousin. We helped our granny in the garden. She was happy.

In August I was at the seaside. I was there with my mum and dad. It was hot and sunny every day! The water was very warm. One day we visited the

[1] holidays – канікулы

zoo. I liked the zebra, my mum liked the giraffe, and my dad liked the hippo!

Mike and Liz, please, write about your summer.

Yours, Mikita

1c. Grammar secret.

Past Simple Tense: positive sentences with *regular* verbs

Прошлы просты час: сцвярджальныя сказы з *правільнымі* дзеясловамі

◯	Ved (V_2)	...
I	visit**ed**	my granny.
He / She / It / My mum	lik**ed**	the giraffe.
We / You / They / My friends	play**ed**	football every day.

Top secret 1

pl<u>ay</u> + **ed** = play**ed** [d] listen + **ed** = listen**ed** [d]
help + **ed** = help**ed** [t] visi<u>t</u> + **ed** = visit**ed** [ɪd]

But: lik<u>e</u> + **ed** = lik**ed** sto<u>p</u> + **ed** = sto**pped**
tid<u>y</u> + **ed** = tid**ied**

Top secret 2

last summer two days **ago** **yesterday**

2. Read the sentences and answer. *When did Mikita do it?*

Model. 1. Mikita visited his granny in July.

1. He visited his granny.
2. He played football and volleyball with his friend.
3. He visited the zoo with his family.
4. He danced at the disco with his friends.
5. He helped his granny.
6. He watched films at the cinema.

3a. Speak to your classmate. *When did you last[1] do it?*

Model. I tidi**ed** my room yesterday.

tidy my room	yesterday
watch a film	last week
watch TV	last Sunday
listen to music	last month
dance at the disco	last year
visit my friend	two hours[2] ago
visit a museum	in June
visit the library	in July
help my parents	in August
help my sister	
help my teacher	
play computer games	
play volleyball	
play with my pet	
brush my teeth	
brush my hair	
walk my pet	

3b. Write 6–8 sentences about you.

[1] last [lɑːst] – апошні раз
[2] hour [ˈaʊə] – (*тут*) гадзіна

LESSON 5. Nastya was in the country

1a. Picture dictionary.

In the country

1

a wood



a river [ˈrɪvə]

a lake

a summer house

2



play on the seesaw [ˈsiːsɔː]

3



play on the slide

4



play on the swing

5



pick berries [ˈberiz]

6



pick flowers [ˈflaʊəz]

7



pick mushrooms [ˈmʌʃruːmz]

1b. Look at the pictures in ex. 1a and say. *What is there in the country? What can we do in the country?*

Model. There is a swing at the summer house. We can play on the swing. There are a lot of berries in the woods. We can pick berries.

2. Sing the song "We played on the swings".



We played on the swings,
And we played like this,
Played like this, played like this.
We played on the swings,
And we played like this
On a sunny day.

3a. Look at Nastya's summer house. Read and match the texts with the pictures in ex. 1a.

A. Nastya was in the country in July. She was there at her granny's. She was there with her cousin. The weather was very hot. It was sunny. There were a lot of flowers in her granny's garden. They were beautiful.

B. There was a swing and a seesaw near the house. The girls played on the swing and on the seesaw every day.

C. It was hot in July, but not in the wood (лес). There were a lot of tall green trees. It was cool[1] under the trees. There were a lot of mushrooms and berries. It was fun to pick mushrooms and berries. Nastya and her cousin picked some mushrooms for soup and some berries for jam. Yummy!

[1] cool – халаднавата

3b. Play a ball game. Make up a short story about Nastya.

Model. **A:** ... in July. – **B:** Nastya was in the country in July.
A: ... with her cousin. – **B:** She was there with her cousin.

1. ... in July. 2. ... with her cousin. 3. The weather was ... . 4. There were a lot of ... . 5. Nastya played ... and ... 6. It was ... 7. The girls picked ...

4. Write 6–8 sentences about going to the country.

LESSON 6. A day in town

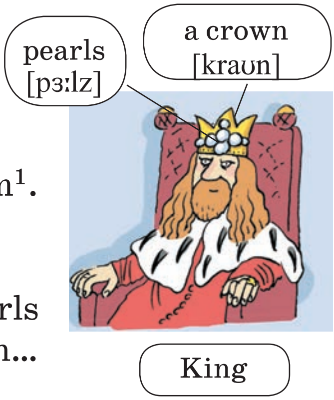
1a. Liz and Mike have a new friend Elfin. Listen and answer. ***Where's Elfin from?***



Mike: Look! What's this?
Liz: It's a butterfly[1].
Mike: It's so strange[2]! Listen! Who's that?
Elfin: Help! Help! Hide me![3]

[1] butterfly [ˈbʌtəflaɪ] – матылёк
[2] strange [streɪndʒ] – дзіўна
[3] Hide me! – схавайце мяне!

Mike: Who are you?
Elfin: I'm an elf. My name's Elfin.
Liz: Wow! Where are you from?
Elfin: I'm from the Elf Kingdom[1]. I'm the King's son.
Mike: Why are you here?[2]
Elfin: I'm here to get seven pearls (жамчужын) from my dad's crown... Sh-sh! The Tree Monsters!



Mike: Don't worry. There aren't any monsters here.
Elfin: OK. Can you help me?
Liz: Yes!
Mike: Yes, but how?
Elfin: Help me find (знайсці) the pearls!

1b. Are the sentences true or false?

1. Mike and Liz see a strange flower.
2. Elfin is the King of the Elf Kingdom.
3. The Tree Monsters are Elfin's friends.
4. Elfin wants to get pearls for his mum's birthday.
5. The Tree Monsters want the pearls, too.
6. Mike and Liz want to help Elfin.

2a. The friends were in the park on Sunday. Listen, read and put the pictures in the correct order.

1. On Saturday, two days ago, Mike and Liz weren't at school. They **went** to the park. They **met** (сустрэлі) Elfin there. They **made** friends with Elfin.

---

[1] the Elf Kingdom [ˈkɪŋdəm] – Каралеўства эльфаў
[2] Why [waɪ] are you here? – Чаму ты тут?


A


B


C


D

2. Yesterday Mike and Liz went to the park again[1]. They **took** Elfin with them. First, they played on the swing. Then Mike and Liz played on the seesaw and Elfin played on the slide. It was cool!

3. At 12 o'clock they were hungry. They went to the café. They **ate** pizza. Then Liz ate ice-cream, Mike ate jelly, and Elfin **drank** orange juice. Yummy!

4. Then they **rode** bikes. They **had** a lot of fun but at 4 o'clock they were tired[2]. They went home.

2b. ***What did they do in the park?*** **Read the sentences.**

---

[1] again [əˈgen] – зноў

[2] they were tired [ˈtaɪəd] – яны стаміліся

2c. Grammar secret.

Past Simple Tense: positive sentences with *irregular* verbs

Просты прошлы час: сцвярджальныя сказы з *няправільнымі* дзеясловамі

◯	V_2	...
I	**went**	to the park.
He / She / It/ Elfin	**drank**	orange juice.
We / You / They/ The friends	**had**	a lot of fun.

Top secret

last summer	two days **ago**	**yesterday**

go (ісці) – **went**
meet (сустракаць) – **met**
make (рабіць) – **made**
take (браць) – **took**
eat (есці) – **ate** [et]
drink (піць) – **drank**
ride (ехаць вярхом) – **rode**
have (мець) – **had**

3. Work in groups. Throw a dice three times (for Rounds 1, 2, 3). Make complete sentences about your imaginary[1] summer. Whose story is the most unusual?

Model. Numbers 3, 6, 1. Last summer I visited my granny. There, I ate a crocodile. I also met a queen there.

[1] imaginary [ɪˈmædʒɪnəri] – уяўны

Round 1	**1.** go abroad **2.** go to the country **3.** visit your granny **4.** go to the woods **5.** go to the seaside **6.** go to the mountains
Round 2	**1.** pick mushrooms **2.** ride a bike **3.** have dinner with Spiderman **4.** rollerblade **5.** make a berry cake **6.** eat crocodile
Round 3	**1.** meet a queen **2.** go to a party **3.** take dance lessons **4.** ride an elephant **5.** drink giraffe's milk **6.** take photos

also [ˈɔːlsəʊ] – таксама

4. Complete the Tree Monsters' diary[1].

Yesterday Elfin ... **(1)** to the amusement park with Mike and Liz.



Morning. They ... **(2)** on the swing with Elfin. Then he ... **(3)** on the slide.

12 o'clock. They all ... **(4)** pizza and Elfin ... **(5)** orange juice at the café. Then they ... **(6)** bikes. They ... **(7)** a lot of fun.

4 o'clock. They ... **(8)** home. They ... **(9)** tired but happy.

Help box

went ate drank were rode played had played went

[1] diary [ˈdaɪəri] – дзённік

LESSON 7. Camps abroad

1a. Work in pairs. Pupil 1, read ads[1] 1–3. Pupil 2, read ads 4–6 (pages 129–130). Answer the questions. Take notes.

<u>Model</u>. Camp 1: Sports Summer Camp – in India – from June 10 till June 25 – ...

1. What is the camp called[2]? 2. Where is the camp? 3. When is the camp? 4. How many days is the camp? 5. What age group[3] is the camp for? 6. What do children do at the camp? 7. What do you like about each camp? 8. Which camp out of three is the best?

1.



---

[1] ad – рэклама
[2] What is the camp called? [kɔːld] – Як называецца лагер?
[3] age group ['eɪdʒ 'gruːp] – узроставая група

2.


Kids' Art Camp
Age: 6 to 13 years
June 11 – June 30
Activities
drawing
painting
art project
origami
photography
CTLI, Kuilsrivier, Cape Town, South Africa

3.


ENGLISH CAMP
4–17
Learn English abroad
365 days a year
3–30 day programmes
English in St. Paul's Bay, Malta
English in London, UK
English in New York, USA
English in Toronto, Canada
10, KINGS LANE, LONDON, UK

1b. Use your notes to tell your partner about the camps you've read about. Don't show the ads or the notes. Then listen to your partner.

Model. It's an art camp. It's in South Africa. The camp is for children from 6 to 13 years old. It's from June 11 till June 30. At camp, children draw and paint, do art projects and learn about photography. It's for children who like Art.

1c. Rank the camps in ex. 1a: number 1 is the camp you like most of all; number 6 is the camp you like least of all.

2a. Work in new pairs. Speak about three best choices for you. Explain your choice.

Help box

I think... is the best. I also like... It's the second best.
I like ... Camp least of all because ...

2b. On the board, have a class survey. Which three camps are the most popular in your class?

3a. Listen to the text ad and say which camp in ex. 1a it is about.

3b. Listen again and complete the text.

enjoy [ɪnˈdʒɔɪ] = **like**

Do you like *summer* **(1)**_? Do you ... **(2)** being active? Do you like ... **(3)** ?

Come to ... **(4)** Summer Camp and do what you love doing! Do ... **(5)** ! Make new ... **(6)** ! Enjoy your ... **(7)** !

Sports ... **(8)** Camp is on from June ... **(9)** till August ... **(10)** .

You're welcome!

3c. Listen again and check.

4a. Work in pairs. Write an ad for an ideal camp. Follow the model in ex. 3b.

4b. Put all the ads around your classroom. Which camp would you like to go to?

LESSON 8. A Belarusian camp

1a. Play "The last word" game. As a class, make a list of activities you can do at camp.

1b. Work in pairs. Speak about the camps you have been to. Say when you were there. Say what you did there.

Model. I was at summer camp a year ago. It was a sports camp. We swam in the swimming pool, played ball games and had running races every week.

2a. Mikita was at camp in summer. The camp is called Zubryonok. It's a famous[1] Belarusian camp. In pairs, discuss if the sentences are true or false.

1. Zubryonok is a camp near Minsk.
2. Zubryonok is open from June 1 till August 31.
3. There's a school at the camp.
4. The camp is for boys and girls of all school ages.

[1] famous ['feɪməs] – вядомы, славуты, выдатны

5. Children do sports at the camp.
6. Children don't swim at the camp.
7. Children learn songs and dances for concerts [ˈkɒnsəts].
8. Children don't go on trips or visits from the camp.

2b. Listen to Mikita on the school radio. Check your answers.

2c. Listen again and answer questions 1–5, ex. 1a, Lesson 7.

2d. Would you like to go to Zubryonok? Why?

3a. Guess what Mikita did on the first day at camp.

B





A



C



D

E



F



G



H



I



3b. Listen and check.

3c. Complete Mikita's diary about his first day at camp.

come (прыходзіць) – **came**	
drive (ехаць) – **drove**	run (бегаць) – **ran**
give (даваць) – **gave**	swim (плаваць) – **swam**
say (гаварыць) – **said** [sed]	
get up (уставаць) – **got up**	

Morning. That day, we got up **(1)** very early[1]. My parents took me to the camp. My dad ... **(2)** the car. It was fast! We ... **(3)** first to the camp! My mum ... **(4)** me some sweets to make my life happier. My parents took me to my camp leader[2]. Then my mum and dad ... **(5)** "Goodbye" and went home.

Early afternoon. We had a running race before lunch. It was fun! We ... **(6)** 100 meters. I came first! My camp leader said "Good job!" and ... **(7)** me a cake. I ate it with my new friends at lunch.

Late afternoon. The weather was very hot and we went to the lake to swim. We ... **(8)** in turn[3]. The water was very nice. We played football, too.

Evening. When it got dark, we had a camp fire[4]. I made a lot of friends there. We had a lot of fun!

3d. Listen again and check.

3e. Work in pairs. Play a memory game. *Who remembers most details about Mikita's first day at camp?*

4. Imagine you are Mikita's camp leader. Write a diary about the first day at camp.

LESSON 9. My summer in pictures

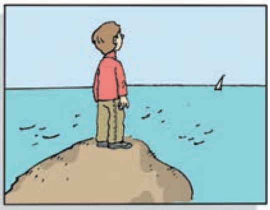
1a. These are children's photos of their summer holidays. *Which place would you like to visit and why?*

---

[1] early [ˈɜːli] – рана
[2] camp leader [ˈliːdə] – важаты
[3] in turn [tɜːn] – па чарзе
[4] camp fire [ˈfaɪə] – касцёр

1. On my summer holidays I went to summer camp. It was fun! We played on the slides and on the swings. We played football and volleyball. In the evening we danced at the disco.





2. In July I was at my aunt's in the mountains. I climbed the mountains. It was cool! I saw a big blue sea. It was very beautiful.

3. In August I was at my grandparents' for a week. I went to the woods every day. I picked mushrooms and berries. One day I saw a little fox in the wood. It was so nice! I said "Hello!", but the fox ran away.



1b. Do the project "My summer in pictures".

1. Bring photos or draw pictures about your summer holidays.
2. Write about three best places you visited in summer.
3. Present your project to the class.

2a. **Play the board game.**

START

1. In summer I was ...

1. abroad
2. in town
3. in the mountains
4. at the seaside
5. in the country
6. at summer camp



2. I went there with ...

1. my English teacher
2. my granny
3. my friend
4. my cousin
5. my mum
6. my pet



3. It was ...

1. sunny
2. windy
3. rainy
4. foggy
5. cloudy
6. cold



4. There were a lot of ...

1. flowers
2. berries
3. mushrooms
4. parks
5. rabbits
6. mountains



5. We ...

1. saw a lot of animals
2. ate lots of potatoes
3. picked flowers
4. bought a lot of ice-cream
5. rode our bikes
6. drove a car

6. My holidays were ...

1. cool
2. boring
3. great
4. interesting
5. fantastic
6. fun



FINISH

2b. **Write your board game story. Is it funny?**

LESSON 10. At the seaside

1a. Read about a day at the seaside and answer. ***Who is the hero[1]? Why?***



Last weekend Liz's family went to the seaside. They took Elfin, Mike and his dog Lucky with them. They had breakfast, packed their lunch, and at 10 o'clock they were in a minibus. Liz's dad drove the minibus to the seaside. They were lucky, because the day was sunny and very warm.

They came to the sea at 12.30. Elfin played ball with Ken, Liz's little brother. Nikki, Liz's little sister, played with her doll Alice. Mike helped Liz's dad with the table and chairs. Liz helped her mum to lay the table. Soon lunch was ready. They ate chicken and cucumber sandwiches, cheese and egg sandwiches and pizza. Then they ate bananas and oranges. Liz's parents drank coffee and the children drank orange and apple juice. Yummy!



[1] hero [ˈhɪərəʊ] – герой





Suddenly a big wave washed Ken's ball and Nikki's doll into the sea. Nikki started crying[1], "Alice! Where's my Alice?" Ken ran to his mum, "Mum, Mum! My ball! It's in the sea! Help!" Mum jumped up and ran to the water.

Lucky jumped into the water and swam to the doll. Elfin flew up and over the sea[2]. Lucky took the doll in his teeth and swam back. And Elfin picked up the ball from the water. "Hooray!" shouted[3] the children.

"Where are our heroes? Lucky, Elfin! This is your ice cream," said Dad and gave them some ice cream.



fly **(лятаць) – flew** [fluː]

1b. Put the sentences in the correct order.

Model. 1 –C.

A. Liz's dad gave Lucky and Elfin some ice-cream.
B. Lucky took the doll and Elfin picked up the ball.

[1] started crying [ˈkraɪɪŋ] – пачала плакаць
[2] over [ˈəʊvə] the sea – над морам
[3] shouted [ˈʃaʊtɪd] – закрычалі

C. One day Liz's family and her friends went to the seaside.
D. They had lunch by the sea.
E. Liz's little brother played with Elfin.
F. A big wave washed the toys into the sea.
G. Nikki started crying.

2. Who in the story…

1. ... went to the seaside?
2. ... drove the minibus?
3. ... helped Liz's dad?
4. ... helped Liz's mum?
5. ... played with Elfin?
6. ... swam to take the doll?
7. ... flew to pick up the ball?
8. ... gave some ice cream to Lucky and Elfin?

3. You are Elfin (Liz, Lucky). Tell the story.

UNIT 2. A day out

LESSON 1. Did you go to the country on your day out?

1. **Picture dictionary.**

go to


the woods


the river ['rɪvə]


the lake

go


fishing


mountain climbing ['klaɪmɪŋ]


swimming

go for


a swim


a picnic


a walk

2a. Listen to the chant and number the pictures in the correct order.

Did you **go** to the country or did you stay in town
On your day out, on your day out?
Did you go to the country or did you stay in town?
What was your day out like?

I went to the country on my day out.
I was with my family.
We went to the lake.
First we went fishing,
And then we went swimming.
The weather was great!

C



A



B



Did your big brother **go** to the country or did he stay in town
On his day out, on his day out?
Did he go to the country or did he stay in town?
What was his day out like?

F



D



E



My big brother stayed in town on his day out.
He was with his friends. They went to the park.
First they rode bikes,
Then they played on the swings.
They played and played till dark[1].
Did you go to the country or did you stay in town?

2b. Listen and say the chant.

3. Grammar secret.

Past Simple Tense: general questions

Прошлы просты час: агульныя пытанні

Did	◯	V ..?
Did	I	go to the country? stay in town?
	he / she / it / my brother	
	we / you / they	

Short answers +/–		
Yes,	I he / she / it we / you / they / the children	did.
No,		didn't.

4a. Complete the questionnaire.

Popular last weekend's places and activity

1. ... you go ... the country last weekend?
2. ... you stay ... town?

---

[1] till dark [tɪl ˈdɑːk] – дацямна

3. ... you go ... the woods?
4. ... you go ... the river?
5. ... you go ... the lake?
6. ... you go ... a picnic last weekend?
7. ... you go ... fishing?
8. ... you go ... a walk?
9. ... you go ... a swim last weekend?
10. ... you go ... swimming in a lake or a river?
11. ... you go ... mountain climbing last weekend?

4b. Work in pairs. Interview each other.

Model. **A:** Did you go to the country last weekend? –
B: No, I didn't. ...
A: Did you go for a picnic last weekend? –
B: Yes, I did. ...

4c. Work in groups of 3–4 people. Compare your answers. *What's the most popular last weekend's place and activity?*

5. Play a guessing game.

Model. **A:** Did you go to the country? – **B:** No, I didn't.
A: Did you to the park? – **B:** Yes, I did.
A: Did you go for a picnic in the park? – **B:** Yes, I did.
A: You're Susan!



Edward



Scott



Max



Kristin



Susan



Wendy

6a. Interview your classmates about their last day out.

Model. Did you go to the museum on your last day out?

Help box	
go to the	theatre, cinema, swimming pool, zoo, museum, disco, circus, amusement park, park, country, woods, river, lake
stay	in town, at home
go for a	walk, picnic, swim
go	swimming, fishing, mountain climbing
play on	the swings / slides / seesaw
play	football, volleyball, basketball, badminton, tennis
	listen to music, read books, help my mum, cook dinner

6b. Write 6–8 questions to your teacher about his/her last day out. Interview your teacher.

LESSON 2. At the History Museum

1a. Mike and Liz went to the History Museum at the weekend. Listen, read and answer. ***What did the children see?***



make (рабіць) – **made** wear (насіць) – **wore [wɔː]**

Guide: Look at the cave people. They lived 15 thousand[1] years ago.
Mike: Did they live in houses?
Guide: No, they **didn't live** in houses. They lived in caves.
Liz: Wow! Did they wear dresses?
Guide: No, they didn't wear dresses or trousers. They **wore** animal skins.
Mike: Did they eat meat?
Guide: Yes, they did. They **made** a fire and cooked meat.
Liz: Did they have pets?
Guide: Yes, they did. They had cats and dogs.
Liz: Mike, I like that black cat!

[1] thousand ['θaʊz(ə)nd] – тысяча

Mike: Let's touch it![1]
Cat: Miaow!
Liz: Oh, dear! It's alive!
Guide: Don't worry! It's our museum cat, Felix.

1b. Read the sentences about the life of cave people.

2. Grammar secret.

Past Simple Tense: negative sentences

Прошлы просты час:
адмоўныя сказы

○	did not	V
I	**did not**	**live** in houses.
He / She / It		
We / You / They / Cave people		**wear** jeans.

did **not** = didn't

3a. Listen, read and say the chant "Cave people".

Did they eat pizza?
Did they eat ice-cream?
Did they eat hot dogs?
No, they didn't.
They didn't eat pizza.
They didn't eat ice-cream.
They didn't eat hot dogs.
Cave people.
Did they wear jeans?
Did they wear trainers?



[1] Let's touch [tʌtʃ] it! – Давай дакранёмся да яго!

Did they wear T-shirts?
No, they didn't.
They didn't wear jeans.
They didn't wear trainers.
They didn't wear T-shirts.
Cave people.
Did they have TV?
Did they have schools?
Did they have discos?
No, they didn't.
They didn't have TV.
They didn't have schools.
They didn't have discos.
Cave people.



3b. Was the life of cave people interesting or boring?

Model. I think their life wasn't interesting, because they didn't have TV.

3c. Role play "At the History Museum".

Model. **Visitor:** Did cave people live in caves?
Guide: Yes, they did.

4a. What's wrong in the picture?

Model. Cave people didn't have fridges.



4b. **Write 6–8 sentences.** ***What didn't cave people do?***

LESSON 3. At the library[1]

1. Mike took Elfin to the library. Elfin liked the pictures in the book "The cat that walked by himself". Listen, read and answer. ***Why did the dog and the cow come to the cave?***



Many years ago a man and a woman lived in a cave. They had a small baby. The man went hunting[2] every day. The woman made a fire and cooked food. They didn't have any domestic animals[3]. All the animals were wild[4].



On a cold winter's day the woman made a fire. It was warm in the cave. A wild dog **saw** the fire and ran to the cave. The woman asked, "What do you want, Wild Dog?" The dog answered, "I'm hungry." The woman gave him a bone and said, "Live in the cave and help the man to hunt." So the dog **became** a domestic animal.



Then a wild cow **came.** The woman asked, "What do you want, Wild Cow?" The cow answered, "I'm hungry." The woman gave her

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[1] library ['laɪbrərɪ] – бібліятэка
[2] went hunting – хадзіў на паляванне
[3] domestic [də'mestɪk] animals – хатнія жывёлы
[4] wild [waɪld] – дзікі

some grass and said, "Live in the cave and give us milk." So the cow became a domestic animal.

(*after Rudyard Kipling*)



see (бачыць) – **saw** [sɔː]

become (станавіцца) – **became**

2. Are the sentences true or false? Correct the false ones.

Model. 1. False. They didn't live in a house. They lived in a cave.

1. The man and the woman lived in a house.
2. The man made a fire.
3. The woman cooked food.
4. The woman went hunting every day.
5. The man and the woman had a baby.
6. The woman gave some grass to the dog.
7. The cow ate the grass.
8. The dog helped the woman hunt.
9. The dog and the cow became domestic animals.

3. Match the questions with the answers.

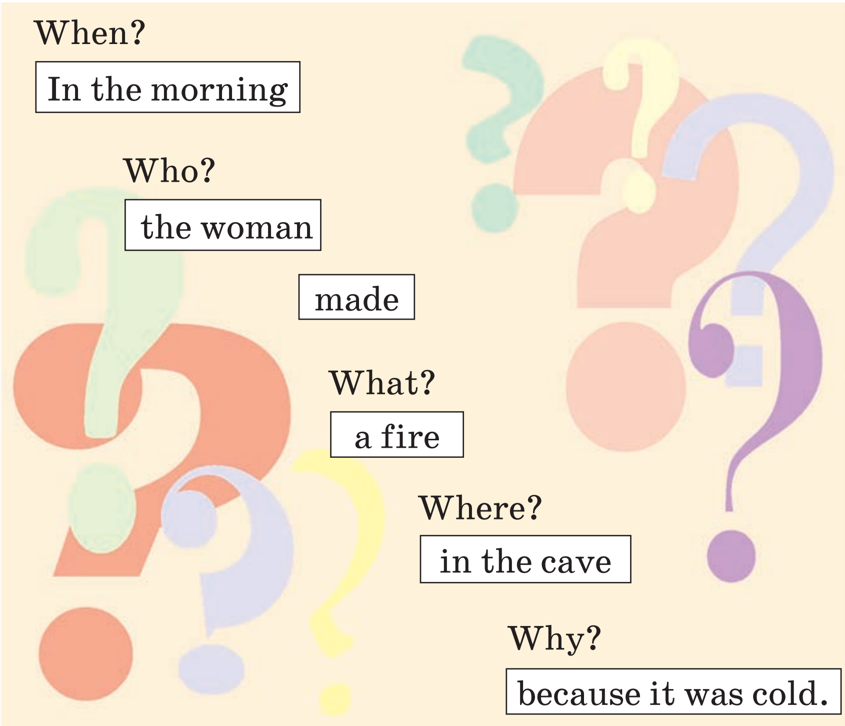
Model. 1 – E.

1. **What** did the man do?	A. In a cave.
2. **What** did the woman do?	B. She cooked meat.
3. **Where** did they live?	C. Because it was hungry.
4. **Why** did the dog come to the cave?	D. To the man and the woman.
5. **When** did the dog become domestic?	E. He went hunting.
6. **Who** did the cow give milk to?	F. After the woman gave him a bone.

4. Grammar secret.

Question words

Пытальныя словы



Top secret

when – калі	**who** – хто	**what** – што
where – дзе, куды	**why** [waɪ] – чаму	

5. Complete the questions with *Wh*-words.

1. ... did the man and the woman live? – Many years ago.
2. ... did the woman cook? – Food.

3. ... did the dog run? – To the cave.
4. ... did the woman give the cow some grass? – Because it was hungry.
5. ... came to the cave? – A dog and a cow.

6. Grammar secret.

Past Simple Tense: *Wh*-questions

Прошлы просты час:
спецыяльныя пытанні

?	did	○	V ..?
What Where Why	did	I	**do** in the morning? **make** a fire?
		he / she / it / the woman	
		you / we / they	

7a. Write the words in the correct order to make questions.

1. many years ago / live / the woman / the man / did / where / and?
2. did / go / when / the man / hunting / ?
3. why / the wild dog / run / did / the cave / to / ?

7b. Match the answers A–C with the questions 1–3 in ex. 7a.

A. Because he saw the fire.
B. They lived in a cave.
C. The man went hunting every day.

7c. Write *Wh*-questions to each of the sentences.

1. The woman made a fire and cooked food every day. (When?)

2. The woman gave a bone to the dog. (What?)
3. The dog helped the man to hunt. (How?)
4. The cow came to the people. (Why?)
5. The woman gave some grass to the cow. (What?)
6. The cow became a domestic animal. (How?)

LESSON 4. At the cinema

1. Elfin liked the book and Liz took him to the cinema to watch the film "The cat that walked by himself". Listen, read and answer. ***Did the cat become a domestic animal?***



In the forest there lived a cat. He walked by himself. He didn't want to help the people. But the cat was hungry. So he ran to the cave.

The woman asked, "What can you do, Wild Cat?" "I can walk by myself," answered the cat. "Walk away then!" "But I'm hungry."

The woman **thought** and said, "If I call you 'a good cat', you can live in the cave." Suddenly the baby started crying. The cat ran to the baby and played with it. The cat was warm and fluffy[1]. The baby stopped crying and smiled (усміхнуўся).



The woman saw that and said, "What a good cat!" "Aha!" said the cat. "Now I can live in the cave and drink milk every day."

So the cat became a domestic animal. He lived with the people,

[1] fluffy – пушысты

drank milk and played with the baby.

But every evening he went to the wood. There, he walked by himself.

(*after Rudyard Kipling*)



think (думаць) – **thought** [θɔːt]

2. Answer the questions.

1. Why did the cat come to the cave?
2. Did the woman give any food to the cat?
3. Why did the baby smile?
4. What did the cat drink?
5. Did the cat help the man to hunt?
6. Where did the cat go in the evenings?

3. Work in pairs. Ask and answer more questions about the story.

4a. You're a dog / a cow / a cat. Tell your story.

Help box

Many years ago I was a wild ... I lived ...
One day I was ... I saw a ... I ... to the cave.
The woman gave me ... She said, "..."
I became a domestic ... Now I live with ...

4b. Write your story.

LESSON 5. On a school trip[1]

1a. **Last weekend, Mikita's class went on a school trip. They went to Dudutki. Read and answer.** ***What can visitors see at Dudutki? What can they do there?***

The Ethnographic Museum "Dudutki"

Welcome to Dudutki
on the quiet River Ptich!

Come and learn about Belarusain history and culture[2], its traditions and nature!






You can visit

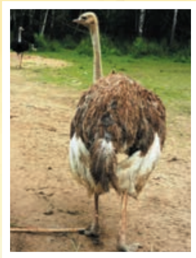
- **workshops**[3] to see how they make pots[4], straw[5] toys, horse shoes for luck
- the village **bakery**[6] to eat fresh (свежы) bread
- the **farm** to see domestic and exotic [ɪg'zɒtɪk] animals and birds
- the **water park** to walk along the river and enjoy the beauty of the Belarusian countryside
- the museum of Belarusian life in the 20th century[7]

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[1] on a school trip – на школьнай экскурсіі; [2] culture ['kʌltʃə] – культура; [3] workshop ['wɜːkˌʃɒp] – майстэрня; [4] pot – гаршчок (гліняны); [5] straw [strɔː] – саламяны; [6] village bakery ['vɪlɪdʒ 'beɪkəri] – вясковая пякарня; [7] century ['sentʃəri] – стагоддзе, век



sheep



an ostrich[1]



a goat[2]

You can also

- ride horses,
- watch concerts in Belarusian,
- eat traditional Belarusian dishes (стравы) for lunch,
- see a collection of old cars,
- fly in a hot-air [ˌhɒtˈeə] balloon



a peacock[3]



ducks and chickens





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[1] an ostrich [ˈɒstrɪtʃ] – страус; [2] a goat [gəʊt] – каза; [3] a peacock [ˈpiːkɒk] – паўлін

1b. Read the brochure [ˈbrəʊʃə] again and answer the questions.

1. Where is the village (вёска) of Dudutki?
2. Where can you get a horse shoe for luck?
3. Where can you feed ostriches?
4. Where can you make a pot?
5. Where can you eat fresh bread?
6. Where can you enjoy the countryside?

1c. Work in pairs. Discuss the questions.

1. What's unusual about Dudutki?
2. What would you like to see there? Why?
3. What would you like to do there? Why?

2a. Work in pairs. Say what Mikita's class did and didn't do on the school trip to Dudutki.

Model. They didn't have lunch at Dudutki. They went to the bakery.

✓	✗
walk in the water park	have lunch
go to the bakery	drink kvas
go to the museum	feed the sheep
eat fresh bread	see old cars
take a horse shoe home	ride horses
buy gifts (сувеніры)	
go to the farm	
take photos of the farm animals	
feed the ducks	

2b. Write 5–6 sentences about Mikita's school trip. Use ex. 2a.

3. **Complete Mikita's letter.**

Dear Mike and Liz,

At the weekend my class <u>went</u> **(1)** on a school trip. We ... **(2)** to Dudutki, an ethnographic museum near Minsk. There ... **(3)** lots of things to do there!

First, we ... **(4)** the workshops. We ... **(5)** a man who makes horse shoes, and a woman who makes straw toys. We also... **(6)** to Belarusian songs. Then we ... **(7)** the baker who makes bread. Then we ... **(8)** the farm. We didn't ... **(9)** horses but we ... **(10)** them. Finally we ... **(11)** to the water park and ... **(12)** the ducks. At the gift shop, I ... **(13)** a pot for my mum. We also ... **(14)** home some fresh bread, a horse shoe and a little straw toy.

I ... **(15)** our school trip very much!

Is there an ethnographic museum near where you live? What can you see and do there?

Mikita

~~went~~	went	bought	visited	watched
listened	watched	fed	visited	ride
fed	went	were	liked	bought

LESSON 6. At the amusement park

1. There is an amusement park near Liz's house. Read the brochure and answer. ***What can visitors do at the amusement park?***

Welcome to Funland!

Funland is the best amusement park!

1. cafe
2. slides
3. swings
4. big wheel
5. pony
6. merry-go-round
7. gift shop
8. seesaw

Open:
Monday to Friday
10 a.m. – 5 p.m.
Saturday and Sunday
9 a.m. – 8 p.m.



Buy gifts!
Visit our cafe!
Ride a pony!

Play on the slides!
Play on the swings!

Go on the big wheel!
Go on the merry-go-round!
Go on the rides!

2a. Elfin went to Funland last weekend. Ask him. Use the words from the box.

When did you ...?
Who did you ... with?
What did you ...?
Where did you ...?



2b. Listen to Elfin to check your questions and get the answers.

2c. Listen again and answer. *How much did Elfin and Liz pay?*

pay (плаціць) – **paid**
buy (купляць) – **bought** [bɔːt]

Funland rides

Big wheel – £ 2
Pony – £ 3
Merry-go-round – £ 1
Slides, swings, seesaw – free



Welcome to "Funland" cafe!

Ice-cream – £ 2
Pizza – £ 4
Orange juice – £ 1

3. Put the sentences in the correct order.

Model. 1 – E.

A. So we went to the café. We had pizza and orange juice.
B. First, we went on the merry-go-round. That was fast! We didn't go on the big wheel.
C. That was my best weekend!

D. Liz bought a lovely teddy bear. Then we played on the swings. It was fun but I got dizzy[1] very soon. We were tired and hungry.
E. Yesterday we went to the "Funland" amusement park. Liz took me there. It was cool!
F. I don't like it. I like riding ponies! So I rode a pony and we went to the gift shop.

4a. Complete the questions with *Wh*-words. Interview Liz.

who | when | where | how much | what

1. ... did you go to the amusement park?
2. ... did you go there with?
3. ... did you do there?
4. ... did you eat at the amusement park?
5. ... did you drink at the amusement park?
6. ... did you buy there?
7. ... did you pay?
8. ... did you go home?

4b. Role play. Roles: Interviewer, Liz.

4c. Interview your classmate.

4d. Write complete questions from ex. 4a.

LESSON 7. My best day out

1a. These are some places children in Belarus, Canada, the USA and Britain can go to on their day out. Look and guess. *What are the places? What can one do there?*

[1] I got dizzy – у мяне закружылася галава

A



B



C



D



1b. Some children wrote letters to a magazine. Read and match their letters with the pictures in ex. 1a.

MY BEST DAY OUT

Dino's page

1. *Hi Dino,*
Last winter, I went to the Robot Festival at the Science Museum. I went there with my mum and my little brother. We saw a lot of robots: big and small, short and tall, quiet and noisy. We also saw the people who made the robots. We talked to the robots. It was cool! Then we went to the café. Robots made sandwiches and treated us. It was super! That was my best day out.

Rick, 11, Britain

2. Hello Dino,
Last month my grandparents visited us. They came from Mexico and stayed with us for two weeks. One day, my granny and grandad took me and my sister to the zoo. We saw a lot of animals there! We saw a baby giraffe and a family of pandas, an elephant and a polar bear (белы мядзведзь). The zoo keeper answered all my questions. Then we took a bus and went on a 30-minute ride around the zoo. We had lunch in a café. I ate a chicken burger[1] and drank some cold tea. I liked the zoo very much. That was my best day out.

Olivia, 9, USA

3. *Hello Dino,*
Three days ago I went to the biggest amusement park in Canada. I went there with my cousins, Peter and Dave. We went on the big wheel ten times! It was great! Then we had a ride on the new coaster[2] *– it's the tallest in the world now. Peter, Dave and I screamed*[3] *all way up and down! Then we went to the café and ate ten ice creams! Finally we visited the dinosaur* [ˈdaɪnəsɔː] *area in the park. It was super! There were 40 dinosaurs there! They all looked like real ones. That was my best day out.*

Jerry, 12, Canada

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[1] a chicken burger [ˈbɜːgə] – бургер з курыцы
[2] a coaster [ˈkəʊstə] – амерыканскія горкі
[3] scream [skriːm] – вішчаць, пішчаць

4. Dear Dino,
In September my friends and I went to the aqua ['ækwə] *park in Grodno. It was great! First we played on the water slides. It was so much fun! Then we got hungry and had lunch at the café. I ate a whole pizza! Then we went to the swimming pool area and played games there. I got a small prize – a little dolphin! That was my best day out.*

Alina, 10, Belarus

1c. Read the letters again and say who…

1. ... ate pizza.
2. ... went on the big wheel.
3. ... played computer games.
4. ... got a prize.
5. ... saw robots.
6. ... saw lots of animals.
7. ... drank cold tea.
8. ... saw dinosaurs.

2a. Work in pairs. Put the words in the correct order to make questions.

1. best / have / when / day out / did / the / you / ?
2. your / did / out / best/ where / you / on / go / day?
3. who / with / there / you / go / did / ?
4. you / see / there / what / did / ?
5. did / what / you / there / do / ?
6. did / there / a café / to / go / you / ?
7. eat / you / did / what / ?

2b. Role play. Roles: Interviewer, Rick / Olivia / Jerry / Alina.

3. **Work in pairs. Guess where your partner has his/her best day. Ask no more than five or less questions.**

cinema	disco	circus	farm	museum
amusement park	country	park	zoo	
café	theatre	swimming pool		

Model. **A:** On your best day out, did you walk? (Question 1) – **B:** No, I didn't.
A: Did you listen to music? (Question 2) – **B:** Yes, I did.
A: Did you eat there? (Question 3) – **B:** Yes, I did.
A: Were you at a café? – **B:** Yes, I was!

4. **Write a letter to Dino's page about your best day out. Follow the examples in ex. 1b.**

LESSON 8. At the school radio station

1a. **Liz visited her aunt last weekend. Read the story about her weekend and answer.** ***Who lives in the castle[1]?***

spend (праводзіць) – **spent**



[1] castle [ˈkɑːs(ə)l] – замак



Last weekend my brother and I went to Devon to visit our Aunt Susan. We **spent** two days there. Aunt Susan lives in a big old castle. It's very beautiful. There are a lot of flowers in front of the castle. Downstairs there's a museum. Our bedrooms were upstairs.

At night I saw a ghost. It was scary[1]! It was the ghost **(здань)** of White Lady. Aunt Susie said that White Lady was her great-great-grandmother. She lived in the castle one hundred years ago.

1b. Are the sentences true or false?

1. Liz was in Devon last Saturday and Sunday.
2. Aunt Susan's house is a castle.
3. Aunt Susan's house is a museum.
4. Liz's aunt's house isn't very big.
5. There aren't any flowers near Aunt Susan's house.
6. There aren't any bedrooms downstairs in the castle.
7. Aunt Susan's great-great-grandmother lived in the castle 100 years ago.
8. Liz liked White Lady.

2a. Liz is at the school radio station. Match the questions with the answers.

Model. 1 – D.

1. Where did you go last weekend? 2. Who did you go there with?	A. Because we wanted to visit our aunt. B. In a castle.

[1] scary [ˈskeəri] – страшны

3. Where did you stay?	C. Two days.
4. Why did you go there?	D. To Devon.
5. What did you do there?	E. With my brother.
6. How many days did you spend there?	F. Listened to my aunt's stories.

2b. Work in pairs. Check your answers.

2c. Role play. Roles: Reporter, Liz (Liz's brother).

3a. A school reporter interviews Liz's classmates about their best days out. Listen and match.

Model. Alex's best day out was at the circus.

A. disco B. seaside C. museum D. circus


Alex


Maria


Jacob


Emma

3b. Write the reporter's questions.

Model. Where did you go on your best day out?

1. Where did ... on your best day out? 2. Who did ... there with? 3. When did ...? 4. What did ...? 5. Why did ... ? 6. What ... the weather like?

3c. Listen and check.

3d. Role play. Roles: Reporter, Liz's classmates.

4. Do the project "At the school radio station".

1. Work in pairs. Decide on the roles: Reporter, Celebrity.

a celebrity [səˈlebrəti] = a popular person; a person that everybody knows and likes

2a. If your role is *Reporter*, write 8–10 questions to ask your guest[1]. Ask some personal questions (age, country, family, hobbies) and about their best day out. Make your interview interesting.

2b. If your role is *Celebrity*, choose one role from the list and decide on your name. Tell your name and role to the reporter. Think about details of your personal life (age, country, family, hobbies) and your best day out.

a sports champion [ˈtʃæmpiən]

a film star

a book writer

a popular singer

3. Rehearse[2] the interview. Remember, there are lots of fans who will listen to your interview!

4. After several rehearsals, record the interview. For this, you can use a voice recorder (дыктафон) in your mobile phone. Speak loudly and slowly.

5. Play the recording to your class. Listen to the other groups' recordings. Which is the best? Why?

---

[1] guest [gest] – госць (*у студыі*)
[2] rehearse [rɪˈhɜːs] – рэпеціраваць

LESSON 9. The first pearl

1. Mike and Elfin went to the museum. Listen, read and answer. ***Who made a mess there?***

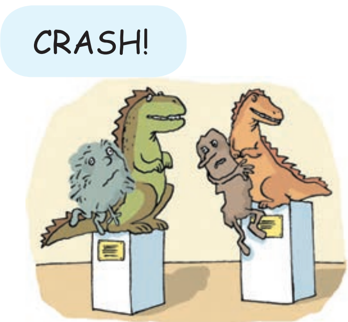
Last Friday Mike went to the Dinosaur Museum. He took Elfin with him. They saw lots of dinosaurs there.

Dinosaurs lived about 150 million years ago. They were big and small, fast and slow.



Elfin: How interesting!
Mike: Yes, dinosaurs were very interesting animals!
Moldy: Rotty, look! What ugly animals! Let's jump and play!
Rotty: No, silly!

Guide: Now you can see the smallest dinosaur... What's that? A monster!!!
Rotty: It's time to run away!







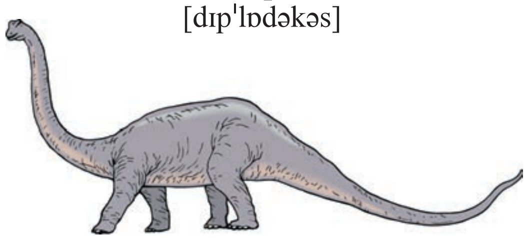
Mike: Look! What a beautiful tooth[1]!
Elfin: It's a pearl! It's from my dad's crown!
Mike: Look! A monster! Pick the pearl! Quick!

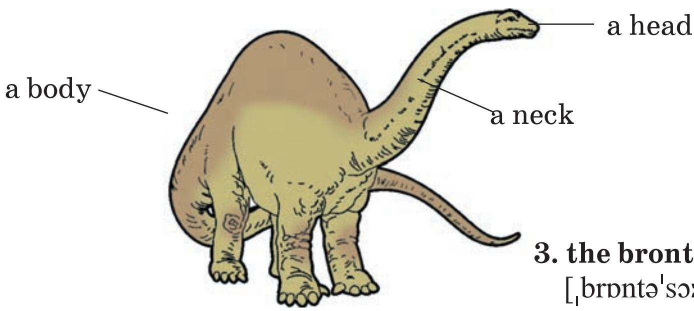
2. The Tree Monsters made a mess in the museum. Match the pictures with the texts.

1. the compsognathus
[ˌkɒmpˈsɒgnəθəs]



2. the diplodocus
[dɪpˈlɒdəkəs]





3. the brontosaurus
[ˌbrɒntəˈsɔːrəs]

A. This was the biggest dinosaur. It lived 155 million years ago. It had a big body and a small mouth. It ate leaves.

[1] a tooth – зуб

B. This was the smallest dinosaur. It lived 145 million years ago. It ate small animals. It ran very fast.

C. This was the longest dinosaur. It lived 150 million years ago. It had a very long neck and a very small head. Its teeth were short. It ate grass.

3. **Complete the sentences.**

elf – elves

1. Elfin isn't a boy. *He's an elf*.
2. Mike isn't an elf. He ...
3. Moldy and Rotty aren't elves. They ...
4. Moldy and Rotty aren't people. They ...
5. A brontosaurus wasn't a horse. It ...
6. It wasn't a dinosaur's tooth. It ...

4. **Match parts of the sentences.**

Model. 1 – B.

1. Mike took ...	A. leaves.
2. Mike and Elfin saw ...	B. Elfin to the museum.
3. The brontosaurus ...	C. a very long neck.
4. The compsognathus ran ...	D. lots of dinosaurs.
5. The brontosaurus ate ...	E. very fast.
6. The diplodocus had ...	F. lived 155 million years ago.

5a. **Work in pairs. Complete Elfin's letter. Use the words from the box in the Past Simple.**

find (знаходзіць) – **found** [faʊnd]

look	take	see	be	walk	be	see	want
be	eat	live	eat	be	find	be	come	listen



Dear Mum and Dad,

Yesterday I <u>was</u> **(1)** at the Dinosaur Museum. My friend Mike ... **(2)** me there.

First, we ... **(3)** to stories about dinosaurs. They ... **(4)** millions of years ago. They ... **(5)** big and small. Some dinosaurs ... **(6)** leaves and grass. Some ... **(7)** small animals.

Then we ... **(8)** around the museum and ... **(9)** at dinosaurs. Then I ... **(10)** the Tree Monsters. They ... **(11)** noisy.

Then Mike ... **(12)** a white dinosaur tooth on the floor. No, it wasn't a tooth, it ... **(13)** a pearl from your crown! I know! The Tree Monsters ... **(14)** to the museum because they ... **(15)** the pearl. Moldy and Rooty ... **(16)** the pearl too, but we ... **(17)** faster than the monsters.

I'm very happy! Now I have the first pearl!

Love,

Elfin

5b. Write Elfin's letter.

LESSON 10. Dumbo

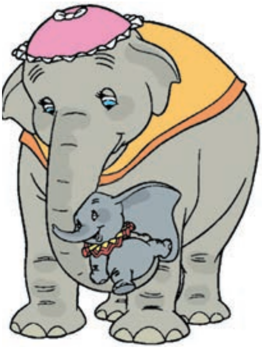
1. Work in groups of three. Discuss.

1. Who's Dumbo? 2. Where does he live? 3. Why is he special[1]? 4. Is Dumbo's life easy? 5. Has he got a friend? If yes, who is it?

---

[1] special ['speʃ(ə)l] – асаблівы

2. Read and answer. ***Who liked Dumbo?***



This story started one spring morning. The circus came to the town. All the people and animals were happy. The happiest of all was Mrs Jumbo, the elephant. She had a new baby elephant. His name was Dumbo. The animals laughed[1] at Dumbo because his ears were very, very big. But Mrs Jumbo loved her son very much.

In the morning there was a great parade. Horses and giraffes, funny monkeys and dogs, lions and tigers, bears and elephants walked down the street. When people saw Dumbo, they shouted[2], "Look! Look at that funny animal with big ears! He can't be an elephant! He's a clown!" Dumbo was very sad.



The next day they made Dumbo into a clown. They dressed him in a baby dress and put a hat on his head. Dumbo didn't like it. He didn't want to be a clown. He was very sad. The smallest animal in the circus

[1] laughed [lɑːft] – смяяліся
[2] shouted [ˈʃaʊtɪd] – закрычалі

clown [klaʊn]



was Timothy the Mouse. He wanted to help Dumbo. "Hi, Dumbo! I'm your friend. Your ears are beautiful! I can teach you to fly," said Timothy.

And Timothy started teaching Dumbo to fly. The elephant wanted to learn but he fell down[1]. Suddenly a bird flew to the friends and said, "Here, take this magic feather. It can help you to fly." Dumbo took the feather and up went his ears. And … and … he flew!



In the evening show Timothy gave Dumbo the magic feather. The elephant took it and flew up. The people shouted, "Look! The elephant is flying!" Suddenly Dumbo dropped[2] the magic feather and started to fall down.



feather [ˈfeðə]

Timothy saw that and shouted, "You can fly, Dumbo! The feather isn't magic!" Up went Dumbo's ears and … he flew up! "Hooray!" shouted the people in the circus. Dumbo became a hero!

---

[1] fell down – упаў
[2] dropped – упусціў

3. Are the sentences true or false?

1. Dumbo was a baby elephant.
2. Dumbo was funny.
3. Mrs Jumbo was Dumbo's aunt.
4. Mrs Jumbo loved Dumbo very much.
5. Dumbo was happy to be a clown.
6. The feather was magic.
7. Dumbo could fly.
8. Timothy was a good teacher.

can (умець) – **could**

4. Choose *a*, *b* or *c*.

1. Dumbo was born ...
   a) in spring. b) in autumn. c) in winter.
2. The animals laughed at Dumbo because ...
   a) he was big. b) his ears were big.
   c) he was a baby.
3. At the parade people ...
   a) liked Dumbo. b) laughed at Dumbo.
   c) played with Dumbo.
4. Dumbo was sad because ...
   a) he was funny. b) he didn't want to fly.
   c) he didn't want to be a clown.
5. Dumbo flew up because ...
   a) the feather was magic. b) people laughed at him.
   c) Timothy helped him.

5. Do you like Dumbo? Why?

6a. Work in pairs. Retell the story about Dumbo. Use ex. 4 as a plan. Add more details to each sentence.

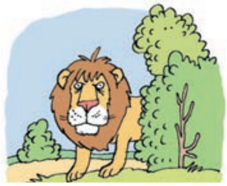
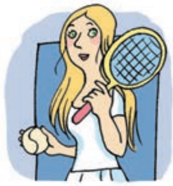
Model. Dumbo was born in spring. He was born in a circus. His mum, Mrs Jumbo, was happy when Dumbo was born ...

6b. Write a short story about Dumbo.

UNIT 3. Do you like TV?

LESSON 1. What's on TV?

1a. Picture dictionary.

 the news [nju:z]	 a documentary [ˌdɒkjʊˈment(ə)ri]	 a nature programme [ˈneɪtʃə ˌprəʊgræm]
 a quiz show [ˈkwɪz ˌʃəʊ]	 a talent show [ˈtælənt ˌʃəʊ]	 a sports programme [ˈspɔ:ts ˌprəʊgræm]
 a cartoon [kɑ:ˈtu:n]	 a talk show [ˈtɔ:k ˌʃəʊ]	 a music programme [ˈmju:zɪk ˌprəʊgræm]

1b. Work in pairs. Speak about the programmes you and your family like.

Model. I like documentaries. My dad and granny like documentaries, too.

2a. Listen and answer. ***What programmes don't they mention[1]?***



Jenny



Fred



Greg and Meg



Jason and Lilian

a TV channel [ˈtʃæn(ə)l]

2b. Read the interviews and say what TV channels they like.

1. **Reporter:** Hi Jenny. What TV channels do you like?
   Jenny: I like the Discovery [dɪˈskʌv(ə)ri] Channel a lot.
   Reporter: I see. What are your favourite programmes on the Discovery Channel, Jenny?
   Jenny: I like documentaries. I watch them every day.

2. **Reporter:** Hi Fred. What about you? What TV channels do you like?
   Fred: The Music Channel, of course[2]!
   Reporter: Oh, really? What programmes do you like on the Music Channel, Fred?

---

[1] don't mention [ˈmenʃ(ə)n] – не згадваюць, не называюць
[2] of course [kɔːs] – вядома

Fred: Talk shows! Talent shows! Music programmes! I can watch them day and night!

3. **Reporter:** Hi Greg! Hi Meg! What TV channel do you like watching?
   Greg and Meg: For children!
   Reporter: Oh, yes, of course! Greg, what's your favourite programme?
   Greg: I like nature programmes for children.
   Reporter: I see. Meg, what about you?
   Meg: I like nature programmes, too.

too – таксама

the news = it

4. **Reporter:** Hi Jason. Hi Lilian. Your children like the Children's Channel, of course. What's your favourite TV channel?
   Jason: I like the news. I watch it on Euronews [ˈjʊərəʊnjuːz] Channel every morning.
   Reporter: And what do you like watching in the evening?
   Jason: When I come home, I'm usually very tired to watch TV. But sometimes I watch a good film with Lilian.
   Reporter: I see. Lilian, what about you? What TV channels and programmes do you like?
   Lilian: I love many programmes, and I love films. I can't go to bed without a good film on TV. The Cinema Channel is my favourite.

2c. Work in pairs. *Pupil 1*, remember about Jenny, Greg and Meg. *Pupil 2*, remember about Fred, Jason and Lilian.

Model. **1:** Jenny likes documentaries. She watches them on the Discovery Channel.

2d. Rank the channels from the interview. Choose the best and the worst channels for you.

3. What is the odd one out? Why?

Model. Group 1. The odd one out is Disney Channel because it's for children.

Help box

tell(s) unreal[1] stories
tell(s) real facts about the world
for children   about sport

1) My Planet, Disney Channel, National Geographic [ˈnæʃ(ə)nəl ˌdʒiːəˈɡræfɪk], the Discovery Channel;
2) Eurosport, a talent show, a music programme, a music quiz;
3) a documentary, a nature programme, a film, the news;
4) a film, the news, a cartoon, a film for children.

4a. Work in pairs. Speak about your favourite and least favourite TV channels and programmes.

Model. I like all TV channels. I love watching programmes about animals and nature. My favourite channel is My Planet. My least favourite TV programmes are sports programmes. I don't think they're interesting [ˈɪnterəstɪŋ].

4b. Write about your partner's favourite and least favourite TV channels and programmes.

---

[1] unreal [ʌnˈrɪəl] – несапраўдны, выдуманы

LESSON 2. Films for you and me

1a. Work in groups. Are you "film experts"? Match parts of the film titles.

Model. 1 – C. – *The Wizard of Oz*.

1. The Wizard[1] ['wɪzəd]
2. The Adventures [əd'ventʃəz]
3. The Lord of the
4. Spy (шпіён)
5. Mr Bean's
6. The Fifth
7. The Pirates ['paɪrəts]
8. Monster
9. Romeo ['rəʊmiəʊ]

A. of the Caribbean [ˌkærɪ'biən]
B. Rings[2]
C. of Oz [u:z]
D. of Sherlock Holmes
E. and Juliet ['dʒu:lɪət]
F. Kids
G. Holiday
H. Element
I. House

---

[1] wizard – чараўнік
[2] rings – кольцы

1b. **Check as a class. How many titles have you made up correctly? Which group are film experts?**

2. **Picture dictionary.**

 a detective [dɪˈtektɪv] film	 an action [ˈækʃ(ə)n] film	 an adventure [ədˈventʃə] film
 a romantic [rəʊˈmæntɪk] film	 a comedy [ˈkɒmədi]	 a horror [ˈhɒrə] film
 a fantasy [ˈfæntəsi] film	 a sitcom [ˈsɪtkɒm]	 a fairy tale [ˈfeəri ˌteɪl]



science fiction [ˈsaɪəns ˈfɪkʃ(ə)n] film

3. Work in pairs. What types of films are they? Use ex. 1a and 2.

Model. Picture 1 is “Monster House”. It’s a horror film.

1



2



3



4



5



6



7



8



9



4. Match the pictures in ex. 3 with the film descriptions.

Model. 1 – G. – A horror film is a story that scares you.

A. a story about love;
B. a story about planets, stars, and aliens[1];
C. a story about dragons, elves, goblins, or hobbits;

---

[1] aliens [ˈeɪliənz] – іншапланецяне

D. a story in which a detective solves a crime (раскрывае злачынства);
E. a story about pirates, or cowboys;
F. a story in which there is a lot of action and fights[1];
G. a story that scares[2] you;
H. a story that makes you laugh[3];
I. a story about magic places, princesses [prɪnˈsesɪs], animals that can talk.

5. Play a guessing game with the pictures in ex. 2.

Model. **A:** Is it a story that makes you laugh? – **B:** No, it isn't.
A: Is it a story about pirates? – **B:** Yes, it is.
A: It's an adventure film!

6. Walk around the class and ask everyone one question. Tick every positive answer. Then make a class survey on the board. What's the most popular type of film in your class?

Model. Do you like detective films?

7a. Work in pairs. Choose and read true sentences about watching TV in your family.

1. I watch comedies every day.
2. My dad likes science fiction films.
3. My mum doesn't like fantasy films.
4. My parents don't like cartoons.
5. My mum and dad like romantic films.
6. My granny watches detective films every day.

---

[1] action and fights [faɪts] – дзеянні і бойкі
[2] scare [skeə] – палохаць
[3] laugh [lɑːf] – смяяцца

7. My grandad likes adventure films.
8. My grandparents watch action films on DVDs.
9. My friend likes horror films.
10. My cousin doesn't like fairy tales.

7b. Write 6–8 sentences about watching TV in your family.

Model. My mum loves romantic films. She doesn't like horror films. ...

LESSON 3. Do you like comedies? – I love them.

1. Listen, read and say the chant "Do you like comedies?"



Do you like sitcoms?
I love them. I love them.
Do you like the news?
I like it. I like it.
Do you like fairy tales?
I don't mind them.
Do you like cartoons?
No! I hate them! They're for little children!

love **like** **don't mind** [maɪnd] **hate**

2. Grammar secret.

Object pronouns

Ускосны склон асабовых займеннікаў

Назоўны склон						
I	you	he	she	it	we	they
Ускосны склон						
me	**you**	**him**	**her**	**it**	**us**	**them**

3a. Complete the sentences.

Model. 1 – them.

1. I love detective films, and my dad loves ... .
2. My parents like the news, and I don't mind ... .
3. My granny likes sitcoms. She watches ... every day.
4. My aunt lives abroad. She watches the news every day. She watches ... on Russian channels.
5. Do ... like TV? – Yes, I like ... .
6. My little sister doesn't like horror films. She likes cartoons. I watch them with ... .
7. Brad Pitt is a very good actor. I like ... .
8. Does your friend like quiz shows? – Yes, ... does.

3b. Check your answers with your partner.

4a. Work in pairs. Ask your partner as many questions as you can in 3 minutes.

Model. **A:** Do you like action films? – **B:** Yes, I like them.
A: Do you like Liza Bayarskaya? – **B:** Sorry, I don't know her.

talk shows	the news	quiz shows	talent shows
fantasy films	cartoons	sports programmes	
action films	Johnny Depp	Gosha Kutsenka	
Liza Bayarskaya	Angelina Jolie		

4b. Change the roles.

5a. Listen to Mike, Liz and Elfin talking about TV and answer. *What do the children like watching? What don't they like? Why?*

interesting cool super

boring great

for girls for boys



5b. Work in pairs. Speak about what TV programmes and films you both love, like, don't mind and hate. Use ex. 1 as a model.

5c. Report to the class.

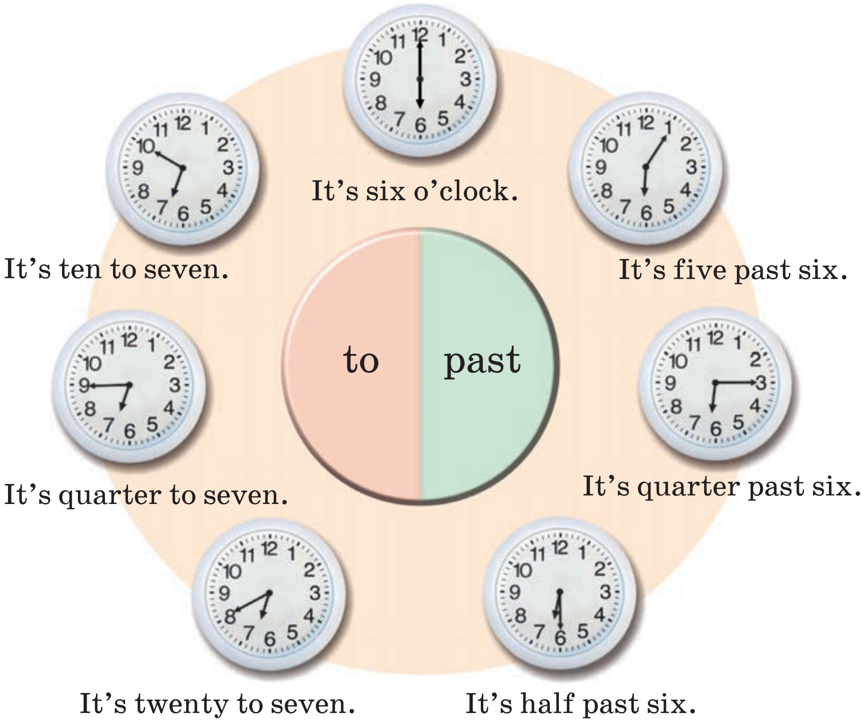
Model. We both love science fiction films. We like them because they're cool.

both [bəʊθ] – абодва, абедзве

5d. Write 6–8 sentences about TV programmes and films.

LESSON 4. What time is it?

1. Picture dictionary.



2a. Listen, read and say the chant "What time is it?"



What time is it?
It's quarter to three.
Quarter to three?
Let's swim in the sea!

A

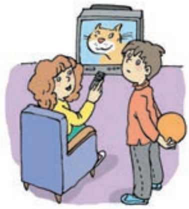
What time is it?
It's quarter past three.
Quarter past three?
Let's climb a tree!

B



What time is it?
It's half past three.
Half past three?
Let's watch TV!

C



2b. Match the pictures with the time.

3.30	2.45	3.15

3a. Read the TV guide. What programmes are they?

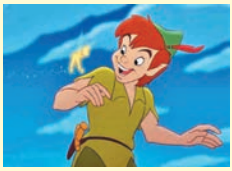
<u>Model</u>. Peter Pan is a cartoon.

3b. Play a guessing game. What is on?

to be on = to be on TV

<u>Model</u>. **A:** What time is it? – **B:** It's five past three.
A: A cartoon is on.

11.00 a.m.	**Peter Pan** Disney Studio presents
1.15 p.m.	**Sportsworld** Table tennis from London
2.00 p.m.	**Animal Planet** Gorillas in Africa
2.40 p.m.	**UK Top 10** Music hits of the week







3.05 p.m. **Tom and Jerry**
A cartoon



3.15 p.m. **Superquiz**
A popular TV show for all the family



4.00 p.m. **Newsweek**
Tim Doyle presents the day's news



4.45 p.m. **Home Alone**
A comedy with M. Culkin

6.10 p.m. **Terminator II**
Arnold Schwarzenegger saves the world



7.55 p.m. **Dinosaurs come back**
A horror film

3c. Are the sentences true or false?

1. An action film is on at half past six.
2. A comedy is on at quarter to five.
3. A Disney cartoon is on at eleven o'clock.
4. A horror film is on at five to seven.
5. The news is on at four o'clock.
6. A music programme is on at twenty past three.

3d. Write an ideal TV guide for one day. Give your channel a name.

LESSON 5. I often watch nature programmes

1a. Read the titles and say. ***What programmes are they*?**

Model. I think *The Pink Panther* is a cartoon.

Halloween	Eight O'Clock News	Cook with us
Ten Questions	Jim Carrey in the Studio!	
Best of the World Cup	The Toy Superquiz	
The Pink Panther	Twenty Questions	
Sing with us!	Six O'Clock News	

1b. Listen to the interview with Mrs Read and answer. ***Which programmes does she speak about?***



2a. Grammar secret.

	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat	Sun	
the news	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	always ['ɔːlweɪz]
quiz shows		✓		✓		✓	✓	often ['ɒf(ə)n]
comedies			✓			✓	✓	sometimes ['sʌmtaɪmz]
cartoons							✓	rarely ['reəli]
horror films								never ['nevə]

2b. Speak about Mrs Read. Complete the sentences.

1. She always watches *the news*.
2. She often watches ... .
3. She sometimes ...
4. She rarely ...
5. She never ...

3a. Speak to your classmate. How often do you watch TV programmes and films?

Model. **A:** How often do you watch science fiction films? – **B:** I always watch them.
A: What about action films?

3b. Report to the class.

Model. Sasha always watches science fiction films and action films. He often watches ...

3c. Write 6–8 sentences about you and TV programmes and films.

LESSON 6. Some comedies are silly

1a. Read and guess the words.

Adventure films are **exciting** [ɪkˈsaɪtɪŋ]. Adventure films are interesting to watch. Trey are never boring.

Horror films are **scary** [ˈskeəri]. They scare (пужаюць) me. Some horror films are **horrible**.

Romantic films are **touching** [ˈtʌtʃɪŋ]. They make people feel sad and cry[1].

Most comedies are **amusing** [əˈmjuːzɪŋ]. They make you laugh. They are fun to watch. Some comedies are **silly**. They aren't very clever.

[1] feel sad and cry [kraɪ] – сумаваць і плакаць

1b. **Work in groups of three. Speak about TV programmes and films.**

Model. **A:** Fantasy films. – **B:** I think they're exciting. Sometimes they're scary – when I see dragons or goblins I feel scared. Talk shows. – **C:** I think talk shows ...

2a. **The reporter is interviewing Rotty and Moldy. Listen and answer.** ***What programmes do they like watching?***



Reporter: Excuse me. I'm from the "*Today*" programme. Can I ask you some questions?
Rotty: No, we're busy.
Moldy: Why? I want to be on TV!
Reporter: So, do you often watch TV?
Moldy: Yes! We love it! We watch it all day!
Reporter: Oh, really? Do you watch horror films?
Rotty: Yes, very often. They're scary! It's exciting!
Reporter: I see. What about quiz shows?
Moldy: No, we rarely watch them. They're boring.
Reporter: I see. Do you often watch cartoons?
Moldy: Sometimes. I like cartoons! They're amusing.
Reporter: What about comedies?
Rotty: I never watch comedies. I hate them. They're silly.
Moldy: Look, what's that?
Reporter: It's a camera.
Rotty: I like it! Give it to me! Now! There, we've got it!
Reporter: Oh no! Stop! My camera! Police! Help!



2b. Make up sentences about the Tree Monsters.

Rotty Moldy Rotty and Moldy	often sometimes rarely never	watches watch	cartoons horror films comedies quiz shows because …

3a. Interview your classmates.

Reporter	You
Excuse me, I'm from the ... programme. Can I ask you some questions? Do you watch ...? Thank you very much.	Yes, sure. Yes, often. Yes, sometimes. No, never. No, rarely. They're exciting / ... . You're welcome.

3b. Say three facts about your classmates.

Model. Nastya sometimes watches quiz shows.

3c. Change the roles. Now your partner interviews you.

3d. Write 6–8 sentences about your classmates.

LESSON 7. Moldy and Rotty in the news

1. Read the beginning of the news report about the Tree Monsters. What happened?

Yesterday two horrible monsters attacked **a** reporter in the park. **The** monsters took his camera and ran away. **The** reporter saw **a** policeman and asked him for help. **The** policeman took **a** dog and ran after **the** monsters.

2. Grammar secret.

we speak about him for the first time

*... attacked **a** reporter...*

*... **the** reporter saw **a** policeman...*

*... **the** policeman took a dog...*

we speak about him not for the first time

3. Complete the sentences. Use *a* or *the*.

Moldy and Rotty saw ... (1) reporter. ... (2) reporter asked them some questions. ... (3) reporter had .. (4) camera. Rotty took ... (5) camera and ran away.

4a. Work in pairs. Finish the story about the Tree Monsters. Use *a/an* or *the*.



took … dog
ran after … monsters
climbed … tree
hid in … box



found … tree
started barking
had … idea
said “Miaow”
thought “It’s … cat”
went away





found … box
started barking again
said “Squeak, I’m … mouse”

opened … box
saw Moldy



took … camera
ran away

hide (хаваць) – **hid** find (знаходзіць) – **found** [faʊnd]

4b. Listen to the news report and compare it with yours.

4c. Write a story about the Tree Monsters in the park.

LESSON 8. TV survey[1]

1a. Look and say. ***What is the most favourite TV programme in Mike and Liz's class?***

[1] survey – апытанне

TV programmes survey

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
sports programmes								
nature programmes								
music programmes								
the news								
documentaries								
talk shows								
quiz shows								
talent shows								

1b. Work in pairs. Are the sentences true or false?

1. Eight people answered the survey's questions. 2. Four people like sports programmes. 3. Eight people don't like talent shows. 4. Seven people enjoy quiz shows. 5. Nature programmes are the most favourite TV programmes in Mike and Liz's class. Eight people like them. 6. The news is the least favourite TV programme in Mike and Liz's class.

2a. What TV programmes do you like? Complete the sentences.

Help box

exciting scary horrible touching amusing silly

1. I love ... and ... . They tell us about ... . I think they're ... .

2. I don't mind … and … . These programmes show us … . I think they're … .
3. I hate … . I think they're … .

2b. Work in pairs. Speak about TV programmes you both love, like, don't mind and hate.

Model. **A:** I love sports programmes. What about you?
B: I don't mind them. But I think they're a little boring. I love talent shows. I think they're amusing. They're fun to watch. Do you love them?
A: Oh, yes! I think talent shows are the most amusing programmes on TV!

2c. Report to the class. Decide what the most and least popular TV programmes are. Explain why.

Model. We both love talent shows. I love them because they're fun to watch, and … loves them because they're amusing.

3. Have a survey about films on TV.

A. Write a question about one type of film. Walk around the classroom and ask it everyone in class. Take notes: one tick for a positive answer.

Model. Do you love / like / enjoy romantic films?



romantic films
science fiction
detective films
horror films
action films
adventure films
fantasy films
fairy tales
cartoons
sitcoms
comedies

B. Count the ticks and report to the class. Make a chart like the one in ex. 1a. What are the most and least popular films?

Model. My question was about cartoons. Thirteen people answered my question. Seven people in my class like watching cartoons.

4. Do the project "The most popular TV programmes and films".

A. Write about:

– the most popular programmes in your class;
– the most popular films in your class;
– your favourite programmes and films.

Model. Most of my classmates enjoy adventure films. They are usually about pirates or cowboys. They are usually on in the afternoon. They are full of adventures and action. They show interesting places and people. Adventure films are exciting!



B. Work in groups of 3–4 pupils. Listen to all the surveys and choose the best one.

C. Present one survey from each group for the whole class. Choose the best survey in your class.

LESSON 9. The second pearl

1a. Welcome to Superquiz! Work in pairs and answer the questions.

1. Who made the first cartoon about Mickey Mouse?
   a) Walt Disney.
   b) Michael Jackson.
   c) Andy Pandy.
2. Where's Disneyland?
   a) In Britain.
   b) In the USA.
   c) In Belarus.
3. The cartoon about Mowgli is called[1] ...
   a) *The Jungle Book*.
   b) *The Jungle Boy*.
   c) *The Jungle Story*.
4. *Jurassic Park* is ...
   a) a comedy.
   b) a detective film.
   c) a horror film.
5. The cartoon about black and white puppies is called ...
   a) *100 Dalmatians*.
   b) *101 Dalmatians*.
   c) *104 Dalmatians*.
6. What colour is Shrek?
   a) Blue.
   b) Grey.
   c) Green.
7. Who is Simba?
   a) A lion.
   b) An elephant.
   c) A tiger.

---

[1] is called – называецца

8. What's the name of Winnie-the-Pooh's friend?
a) Robinson Christopher.
b) Christopher Robin.
c) Harry Potter.

1b. Listen to the quiz show and check your answers.

1c. Listen again and answer. ***Who gets the prize? What is the prize?***



2a. Work in two groups. You have 15 minutes to…

– write 5 questions to the other team. Write the answers, too. Make questions about TV programmes and films;

– show your questions to the teacher. Get two points for each question if it's interesting and has a correct answer;

– think of a name for your team;

– make a little prize for the other team.

2b. In turn, answer each other's questions. You have 20 seconds to think about each question. Get three points for each correct answer.

2c. **Exchange the prizes with the other team.**

3a. **Work in pairs. Complete Elfin's letter.**



Dear Mum and Dad,

I'm fine. ... **(1)** are you?

Yesterday my ... **(2)** and I went to the Superquiz. The Tree Monsters went to the ... **(3)** too. We played in ... **(4)** teams. Our team was called "... **(5)** Team". There were eight ... **(6)** to answer. We ... **(7)** many questions, and the Tree ... **(8)** answered some. We answered more ... **(9)** than the ... **(10)** Monsters. And ... **(11)** got the prize! It was the second ... **(12)**! I'm very ... **(13)**. Hooray!

Love, Elfin

two	friends	questions	how	Elf
superquiz	answered	Monsters		
questions	pearl	we	Tree	happy

3b. **Write the complete Elfin's letter.**

LESSON 10. The history of cartoons

1a. **Read the names.**

Stuart Blackton [ˈstjʊət ˈblæktən]
Gertie [ˈɡɜːtɪ]
Winsor McCay [ˈwɪnzə məˈkeɪ]
Felix [ˈfiːlɪks]
Walt Disney [ˈwɔːlt ˈdɪznɪ]

1b. **Are the sentences true or false? Read the story and check your answers.**

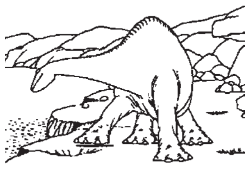
1. The first cartoons were made[1] fifty years ago. 2. The first cartoon character[2] was a mouse. 3. Cartoons about Mickey Mouse were the first coloured cartoons. 4. *Dumbo* and *Felix the Cat* are Disney films. 5. *Toy Story* is a computer cartoon.



1. The first cartoons were made soon after the first films. In 1906, Stuart Blackton **drew** a lot of faces on a blackboard, photographed them and made a short cartoon called *Funny Faces*.

draw (малявацъ) – **drew** [druː]

1906 – nineteen oh six
1914 – nineteen fourteen



2. In 1914, Winsor McCay made a short cartoon called *Gertie the Dinosaur*. People loved it because it had a character. Gertie was the first cartoon character. Another popular cartoon character was Felix the Cat. When people saw the first cartoon about Felix, they liked him so much that the studio [ˈstjuːdiəʊ] made cartoons about him again[3] and again. *Felix the Cat* was the first cartoon series[4].



[1] were made – былі створаны
[2] character [ˈkærɪktə] – персанаж
[3] again – зноў
[4] series [ˈsɪəriːz] – серыял



3. At that time, cartoons were black-and-white and silent[1]. Walt Disney was the first to make cartoons with sound (з гукам) and in colour. In 1928, Disney drew a funny character for a cartoon – a mouse. Disney called him Mickey. Then he drew a friend for Mickey and called her Minnie Mouse. Cartoons with Mickey and Minnie became hits!

4. In 1937, The Disney Studio made the first long cartoon called *Snow White and the Seven Dwarfs*[2]. Next came *Dumbo*, *Bambi*, *Peter Pan*, *The Jungle Book* and other films. They became very popular. The Disney Studio became one of the most popular studios in the world.







5. In 1995, children all over the world saw the first computer cartoon, *Toy Story*. Then came *Toy Story 2* and *Toy Story 3*. Some other computer cartoons are *Bugs' Life* and *Shrek*.

---

[1] silent – нямыя
[2] dwarf [dwɔːf] – гном

2. Match the headings A-E to the paragraphs 1–5.

A. The first computer cartoons.
B. The first long cartoons.
C. Disney's first cartoons.
D. The first cartoon.
E. The first cartoon character.

3. Match parts of the sentences.

Model. 1 – E.

1. Winsor McCay ...
2. Gertie the Dinosaur ...
3. "Felix the Cat" ...
4. Mickey Mouse ...
5. Walt Disney ...
6. "Snow White and the Seven Dwarfs" ...
7. "Toy Story" ...

A. became the most popular cartoon character in the world.
B. was the first long cartoon.
C. was the first cartoon series.
D. was the first computer cartoon.
E. made the first cartoon with a character.
F. was the first cartoon character.
G. made the first cartoons with sound.

4. Who's your favourite cartoon character? Why do you like him/her?

UNIT 4. Special days

LESSON 1. Happy holidays!

1a. Match the special days with the pictures.



A



B



C



D



E



F



G



H



I

1. Independence [ˌɪndɪˈpendəns] Day 2. Christmas [ˈkrɪsməs] 3. New Year's Day 4. Easter 5. Halloween [ˌhæləʊˈiːn] 6. Valentine's [ˈvæləntaɪnz] Day 7. April Fool's Day 8. Victory Day 9. the Queen's Official [ˈkwiːnz əˈfɪʃ(ə)l] Birthday [ˈbɜːθdeɪ]

1b. **Which special days do people celebrate[1] in Britain? In Belarus?**

1c. **When do people celebrate these special days in Britain and in Belarus?**

<u>Model</u>. In Belarus people celebrate Independence Day on July 3rd (= on the third of July).

January 1st	spring	October 31st	June
January 7th	May 9th	February 14th	
April 1st	December 25th	July 3rd	

in spring **in** June **on** July 3rd

1d. **Which special days are public holidays[2] in Belarus?**

2a. **Liz and Mike are showing Elfin a video about special days. Listen and answer.** ***What special days are there on the video?***

2b. **Role play. Greet your classmates on special days.**

Happy New Year!

Happy Easter!

Happy Valentine's Day!

Happy holidays!

Merry Christmas!

All the best for the New Year!

Thank you. The same to you!

---

[1] celebrate ['selɪbreɪt] – святкаваць

[2] public holidays – дзяржаўныя святы (*нерабочыя дні*)

3. **Write. What special days do you celebrate and when?**

LESSON 2. How do you celebrate holidays?

1. **Picture dictionary.**

celebrate [ˈselɪbreɪt]



invite [ɪnˈvaɪt] friends and relatives [ˈrelətɪvz]



watch a parade [pəˈreɪd]



decorate [ˈdekəreɪt] ... with

play jokes on ...





get presents [ˈprez(ə)nts]



watch fireworks [ˈfaɪəwɜːks]



paint eggs



send cards



wish happiness



light [laɪt] candles

2a. **Speak to your classmate. Answer the questions.** ***What do you both like doing?***

like + Ving

1. Do you **like giving** presents or getting them? 2. Do you like sending cards or getting them? 3. Do you like inviting your friends or visiting them? 4. Do you like watching parades or fireworks? 5. Do you like playing jokes on your friends or on your relatives? 6. Do you like decorating a room with flowers or with balloons? 7. Do you like painting eggs or eating them?

2b. **Write your answers to the questions.**

3a. **Listen and answer.** ***What are Mike's and Liz's favourite days and why?***

Model. Liz's favourite day is Valentine's day because she likes getting cards.

3b. Speak to your classmate about your favourite day.

Model. My favourite day is Easter. We celebrate it in spring. I like painting eggs and eating Easter cake.

Help box

paint eggs | send cards | give presents
make a cake | have fun | have a party
invite friends and relatives | get presents
decorate ... with | light candles | watch a parade
watch a firework | play jokes on ...

4. Make up riddles about a special day.

LESSON 3. Special days of the planet

1a. Read the texts and match them with the pictures. Where do people celebrate the holidays?

A



Valentine's Day

B



the Queen's Official Birthday

C



April Fool's Day



D

Easter



1. On this day people celebrate romantic love. They give presents to the people they love – flowers, often red roses, or heart-shaped[1] chocolates and cakes. In the evening they decorate their houses with heart-shaped balloons, light candles and have dinner. On this day people send a lot of cards to the people they love: to their friends, mothers, brothers and sisters, parents and teachers. They wish them happiness and love.

2. The British Queen has two birthdays – one in April and one in June. The Queen's real [rɪəl] birthday is on April 21st. She was born in 1926. On the day of her real birthday there is a gun salute[2] at 12 o'clock in Hyde Park, London, and at 1 o'clock in the afternoon at the Tower [ˈtaʊə] of London[3].

In 1805 people began to celebrate the King's or Queen's birthday publicly [ˈpʌblɪkli] in summer, when the weather is better than in spring. It is on the second Saturday in June. Nowadays there is the Queen's Birthday Parade. It is a military [ˈmɪlɪt(ə)ri] parade. Thousands of people come to watch the parade.

They celebrate the Queen's Birthday in other countries, too – in Australia, New Zealand and Canada.

3. It is a day of fun and jokes. On this day people play jokes on their friends and relatives. But you can play a joke only before noon[4]. If you play a joke after noon, you become an April Fool. The Internet, TV and radio programmes play jokes on people, too.

---

[1] heart-shaped [ˈhɑːtʃeɪpt] – у форме сэрца

[2] a gun salute [səˈluːt] – салют з гармат

[3] Tower of London – Лонданскі Таўэр, адзін са старэйшых будынкаў Англіі

[4] before noon – да паўдня

4. This day is a public holiday in Britain. People paint eggs in bright colours and give them to each other[1] as a present. They often hide these eggs or chocolate eggs for little children to find[2].

1b. Answer the questions in pairs. Check with the class.

1. When do people celebrate the Queen's Official Birthday? 2. What can you see on the Queen's Official Birthday? 3. What do people usually hide at Easter? 4. What presents do people get at Easter? 5. What do people celebrate on Valentine's Day? 6. What can you get on Valentine's Day? 7. When can you play a joke on April Fool's Day? 8. Who plays jokes on April Fool's Day?

at Easter   **on** Easter Day

1c. Play "The last sentence" game. ***What's common and what's different about these days in Britain and in Belarus?***

Model. Both in Britain and in Belarus people play jokes. In Britain you can play jokes only before noon, but in Belarus you can play jokes all day.

2a. Match the words and make up sentences about holidays.

Model. We celebrate this public holiday on May 9th.

on May 9th   on July 3rd   on March 8th
in the morning   in the evening

[1] each other – адзін аднаму, адзін другому
[2] to find [faɪnd] – знайсці

sing and dance	flowers and cards to veterans
watch	fireworks
decorate	a parade
celebrate	the streets with flags and balloons
give	in the streets and parks
	this (public) holiday

2b. **Speak to your classmate. Make up stories about two Belarusian holidays. Whose story do you both like?**





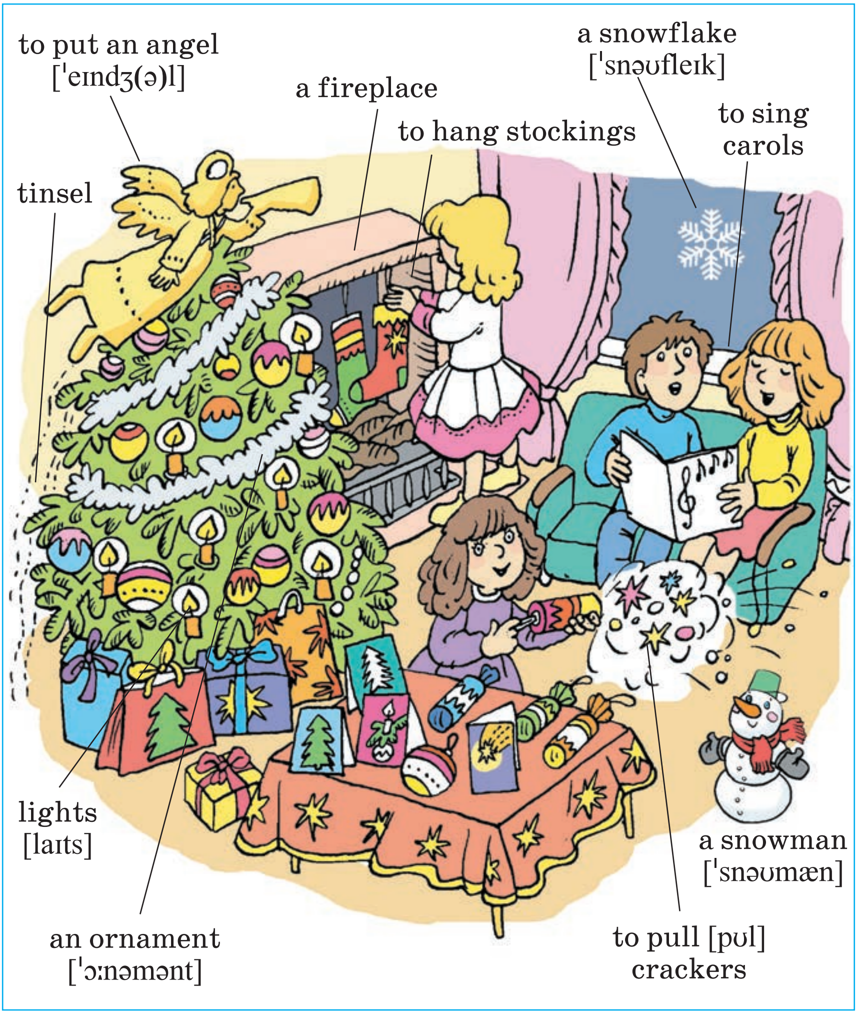




2c. **Write about two Belarusian holidays for a brochure.**

LESSON 4. Before Christmas

1a. Picture dictionary.



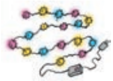
1b. Look and answer. *What is there in the room?*

<u>Model</u>. There's a Christmas tree in the room.
There are some lights on the Christmas tree.

2a. **Listen, read and answer.** ***How do people celebrate Christmas?***

Glittering[1] ornaments, many-coloured lights.
Silvery[2] tinsel and sweet, tasty delights[3].
An angel at the top of the Christmas tree ...
It's time to light candles – don't you see?
Hang your stockings over fireplaces.
Sing carols, pull crackers with happy faces!

3a. **Read the story and use words instead of the pictures.** ***Why are Tree Monsters in the supermarket?***

Liz: Hi, Mike. How are you?
Mike: Hello. I'm fine. And you?
Liz: Great. Thank you. I need[4] new Christmas tree . I'm going to the supermarket. Let's go together.
Mike: Sure. I want  and .
Liz: Right! I need crackers, too. And .
Mike: And I need a p...
Liz: Don't say, Mike! It's a secret!
Rotty: Can you hear, Moldy?
Moldy: Yes, let's run to the supermarket.
Rotty: What's this, Moldy?
Moldy: It's a .
Rotty: Look! What a nice  and !
Moldy: They are ornaments, silly!

---

[1] Glittering – які зіхаціць, блішчыць
[2] Silvery – серабрысты
[3] delights – задавальненне, асалода
[4] I need – мне трэба

Rotty: Good! They don't bite or scratch!
Moldy: Hush! Hide! Quick!

Mike: I want to buy a  for Mikita.
Liz: Christmas ornaments are a good present.

Mike: What funny  !
Liz: Oh, no! They are ugly!
Mike: OK. Let's look there.
Rotty: Ugly... We are ugly ...
Moldy: Don't cry! Let's go! We need a pearl!

3b. Listen and check.

3c. Choose a role and read.

3d. Act it out.

4. Write how you decorate your New Year tree.

LESSON 5. Christmas time

1. The Tree Monsters wrote a letter for Mikita. Read the sentences – first about Britain, then about Belarus.

1. People usually celebrate Christmas, not New Year. 2. They decorate a New Year tree. 3. They hang ornaments, tinsel and lights on the tree. 4. They put an angel on the top of the tree. 5. They send Christmas cards. 6. They sing Christmas carols. 7. They pull crackers at Christmas. 8. Children hang Christmas stockings by the fireplace. 9. Ded Moroz puts presents under the tree. 10. Santa Claus puts presents into Christmas stockings.

2a. Mikita is with Mike's family. Listen and answer. ***What is Mikita doing?***



2b. Are the sentences true or false?

1. It's 6 o'clock. 2. Mr Hunter is writing a Christmas card. 3. Mrs Hunter is decorating the Christmas tree. 4. Mike is hanging a Christmas stocking by the fireplace. 5. Lucky is playing with tinsel.

2c. Listen again and check your answers.

3a. Read about the traditional Christmas dinner in Britain. ***What picture is missing?***







On December 25th families have a traditional Christmas dinner. They cook a lot of food, but they always have roast turkey[1], potatoes and carrots, Christmas cake and Christmas pudding for Christmas dinner.

---

[1] roast turkey [ˌrəʊst ˈtɜːki] – смажаная індычка

3b. **Speak to your classmate. What do you usually have for Christmas dinner?**

4a. **Speak to your classmate. How do you celebrate Christmas and the New Year in your family?**

4b. **Write 6–8 sentences about celebrating Christmas or New Year in your family.**

LESSON 6. Last Christmas

1a. **Read about Mike's favourite holiday.** ***Was he happy at Christmas last year?***

We usually celebrate Christmas in the mountains. Auntie Polly lives there. So we always stay in her nice small house. Last winter we went to the mountains as usual. The weather was fine. It was cold but sunny.



We played snowballs and made a snowman. It was very funny! I helped my mum and aunt to decorate the house with candles and lights. It was very beautiful! In the evening we had a fantastic Christmas dinner with traditional roast turkey and Christmas pudding. Then we pulled crackers and read funny jokes. I got a present from Aunt Polly – a ticket (білет) for a football match "Manchester United – Real Madrid"! I was so happy! I like Christmas. I think it's the best holiday.

1b. Answer the questions.

1. Where does Mike usually celebrate Christmas? 2. Where did he celebrate last Christmas? 3. What was the weather like? 4. What did he do? 5. How did they decorate the house? 6. When did they have Christmas dinner? 7. What did Mike eat? 8. Why was he happy?

1c. Speak to your classmate. Ask and answer questions about your last Christmas or New Year's night.

2a. ***What happened to Rotty and Moldy?*** **Make up a story.**

1



2



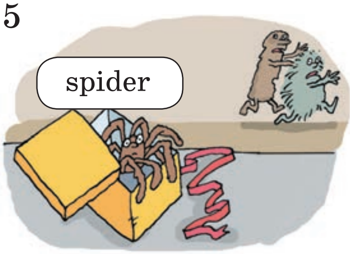
3



4



5



sing (спяваць) – **sang**
hang (вешаць) – **hung**
send (пасылаць) – **sent**
get (атрымліваць) – **got**

Help box

decorate a cactus | hang old boots | sing carols
send a letter to Santa | get a present | open the box
see a big spider | run away

2b. Listen to the story and compare it with yours.

2c. Write about Rotty and Moldy's Christmas.

LESSON 7. The third pearl

1a. The children are at the supermarket. Listen and answer. ***Where did they find the third pearl?***

1.



Moldy: Look at that old man in a red jacket! He's got a big bag!
Rotty: He's Santa! He's got presents for children in his bag.
Moldy: I want presents! Let's catch him and take the bag!
Rotty: OK.
Santa: Help!

2.



Liz: Oh, Santa! Hello!
Rotty: Hello, children! You're ugly!
Liz: What?
Rotty: You are nice! Mickey Mouse!
Liz: Sorry?
Rotty: Merry Christmas!
Liz: What a strange Santa.

3.

Rotty: What's there in the bag?
Moldy: One, two ... ten crackers!
Rotty: Let's pull them!



4.

Mike: Listen! Can you hear that noise? Let's run and see!
Elfin: Oh, the Tree Monsters! They're pulling crackers!
Liz: Look! A pearl! Catch it! There!
Elfin: I've got it! Hooray!



5.

Santa: Thank you, children!
Elfin: Thank you for the pearl, Santa.



1b. Are the sentences true or false?

1. The children went to the Christmas party.
2. The Tree Monsters caught Santa.
3. The children took Santa's bag.
4. The Tree Monsters stole[1] Santa's food.
5. The pearl was in an ornament.
6. There were eight crackers in Santa's bag.
7. Elfin caught the magic pearl.

catch (лавіць) – **caught** [kɔːt]

[1] stole – укралі

2. Complete Elfin's message to his parents.

Help box

went	saw	took	pulled	was	caught



Dear Mum and Dad,

Yesterday ...
Now I've got three magic pearls!
Your son, Elfin.

LESSON 8. My favourite holiday

1a. Read Nastya's letter to her English friends and answer the questions.

1. *What special day does she write about?*
2. *Who does she celebrate it with?*
3. *What do her parents, relatives and friends say?*



This is a special day for me. It begins[1] in the morning. When I get up, I see a beautiful present and a card from my parents. I am very happy.

I usually invite my friends and relatives to celebrate this day with me and my family.

After lunch we begin to lay the table for the party. Usually, my mum cooks the holiday dinner. My granny helps her. They can cook very well.

[1] begin [bɪˈɡɪn] – пачынаць, пачынацца

It takes time, but it's better than in a café. I always help them to lay the table. It's OK, because I like spending time with my mum and granny.





At 5 p.m. my friends and relatives come. They give me presents, cards and wish me happiness. I thank them and invite them to dinner.

To finish dinner, my dad brings a cake with lit candles. When I blow out the candles, my parents, relatives and friends say: "Happy ...!"





After tea and cake we listen to music, play games, dance and sing karaoke.

It's fun! We are happy.

light (запальваць) – **lit**

1b. Read in pairs about the following.

1. The beginning of the special day.
2. Preparation[1] for the celebration [ˌseləˈbreɪʃ(ə)n].
3. Celebration.
4. Impressions[2] of the special day.

---

[1] preparation [ˌprepəˈreɪʃ(ə)n] – падрыхтоўка
[2] impression [ɪmˈpreʃ(ə)n] – уражанне

2. Write a letter to the textbook's characters about your favourite special day. Use the plan from ex. 1b.

• Choose the day you want to write about.

• Make your own **Help Box:** write out key words for each part of your story. Use ex. 1a (Lesson 8) and ex. 1 (Lesson 2) and other exercises, e.g.

> *Begin a week before it, invite ..., send cards, think about ...*

• Write your letter, e.g.

> *My special day begins a week before it. I invite my friends and relatives. I buy, write and send cards to them. Then I think about the dinner (the presents).*

• Read your letter and correct your mistakes.

• Hand it in to the teacher.

3. Present your story to the class.

4. Listen to your classmates and decide what the two most popular holidays are.

LESSON 9. Christmas fun

1. Sing the song.

Dashing through the snow
In a one-horse open sleigh[1],
O'er the fields we go,
Laughing all the way[2].

---

[1] sleigh [sleɪ] – сані
[2] Laughing [ˈlɑːfɪŋ] all the way – смеючыся ўсю дарогу

Bells on bobtail ring[1],
Making spirits bright[2].
What fun it is to ride and sing
A sleighing song tonight!



Jingle bells! Jingle bells!
Jingle all the way!
Oh, what fun it is to ride
In a one-horse open sleigh!

2. Look at the Christmas cards. What are Mike's parents' names? Who is Chris?



---

[1] Bells on bobtail ring – звіняць званочкі на хвасце (*каня*)
[2] making spirits bright – узнімаючы настрой

3. The children found some Christmas jokes in the crackers. Match the questions to the answers.

1. What do snowmen eat for breakfast?
2. What do monkeys sing at Christmas?
3. What bird cannot fly?
4. What do you have in December that you don't have in any other month?
5. Who gives presents to elephants?
6. Can I have a puppy?
7. What game do cows play at Christmas?

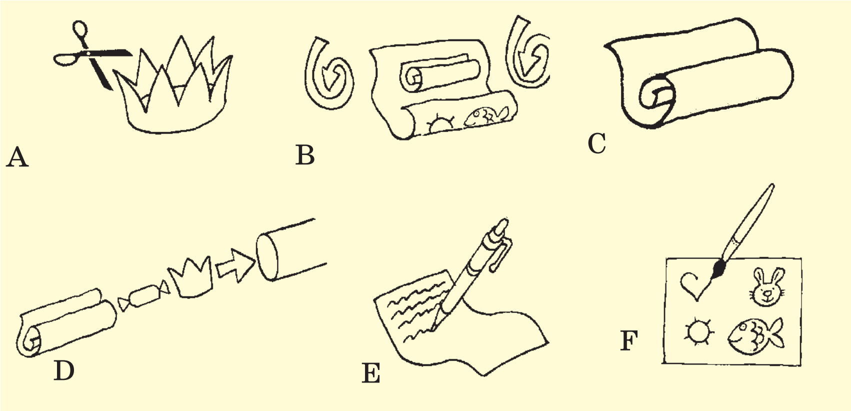
A. The letter "D".
B. Elephanta Claus.
C. Snowflakes.
D. "Jungle bells!"
E. No, you can't. You can have turkey like everybody else!
F. Moo-sical chairs.
G. Roast turkey.

4a. Read how to make a Christmas cracker and put the pictures in the correct order.

1. Take a piece of cardboard[1] and make a pipe[2].
2. Write a joke on a piece of paper[3].
3. Make a paper crown.
4. Put the joke, the crown and a small gift into the pipe.
5. Take a piece of paper and decorate it with pictures.
6. Cover[4] the pipe with the decorated paper.

---

[1] cardboard [ˈkɑːdbɔːd] – кардон
[2] a pipe – люлька
[3] a piece [piːs] of paper – ліст паперы
[4] cover [ˈkʌvə] – укруціце, загарніце



4b. **Make your Christmas crackers and give them to your friend.**

LESSON 10. Christmas and New Year

1a. **Listen to the Christmas carol, read it and answer the questions.**



1. How many reindeer has Santa Claus got?
2. What are their names? Did they like Rudolph?
3. Why is Rudolph a special reindeer?

Rudolph the Red-Nosed Reindeer[1]

You know Dasher,
and Dancer, and
Prancer, and Vixen,
Comet, and Cupid,
and Donder and Blitzen.
But do you **recall**
The most **famous** reindeer of all?

Rudolph, the red-nosed reindeer
had a very **shiny** nose
and if you ever saw it
you would even say it **glows**.

All of the other reindeer
used to **laugh** and call him names[2]
They never let[3] **poor** Rudolph
play in any reindeer games.

Then one foggy **Christmas Eve**
Santa came to say:
"Rudolph with your nose so bright,
won't you **guide** my sleigh tonight?"

recall [rɪˈkɔːl] памятаць
famous [ˈfeɪməs] славуты
shiny [ˈʃaɪnɪ] бліскучы
glow [gləʊ] **ззяць, блішчаць**
laugh [lɑːf] смяяцца
poor [pʊə] бедны
Christmas Eve [iːv] пярэдадзень Ражаства
guide [gaɪd] узначальваць, кіраваць

[1] reindeer [ˈreɪndɪə] алень
[2] used to laugh and call him names – бывала, смяяліся і абзывалі яго
[3] never let – ніколі не дазвалялі

Then all the reindeer loved him
as they **shouted** out with **glee**[1],
"Rudolph the red-nosed reindeer,
you'll go down in history[2]!"

shout [ʃaʊt] крычаць
glee [gliː] бурная радасць, весялосць

1b. **Read the song expressively.**

1c. **Sing the Christmas song.**

2a. **Look, read and guess the words.**



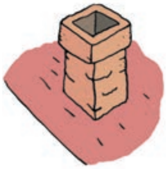
poor [pʊə]



a reindeer ['reɪndɪə]



rich



a chimney ['tʃɪmni]



midnight ['mɪdnaɪt]

2b. **Read the words.**

Christmas Eve [ˌkrɪsməs 'iːv], Rudolph ['ruːdɒlf], Trafalgar Square [trə'fælgə 'skweə], Norway ['nɔːweɪ], Finland ['fɪnlənd].

[1] they shouted out with glee – яны выкрыкнулі ад радасці
[2] you'll go down in history – ты ўвойдзеш у гісторыю

3. Read and answer. ***What is the most interesting fact for you?***



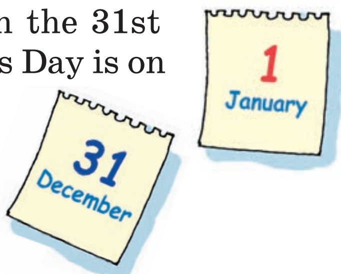
1. Christmas Eve is on the 24th of December. Christmas Day is on the 25th of December.



2. Boxing Day is the day after Christmas. People visit their relatives and friends and give them presents. In the past rich people gave boxes of clothes and food to poor people. They opened them on the 26th of December.



3. New Year's Eve is on the 31st of December and New Year's Day is on the first of January.



4. Elves help Santa Claus make all toys in his home in Finland.

an elf – elves
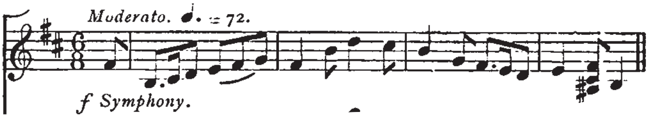


5. Santa rides in his sleigh across the sky[1] with his nine reindeer. The first reindeer, Rudolph, has a red nose that helps him to find the way[2].



6. Santa Claus gets into houses through[3] the chimneys at midnight.



7. People sing Christmas songs called carols in the streets at Christmas time.



8. In Britain, children leave a mince pie[4] for Santa Claus on Christmas Eve.



---

[1] across the sky – па небе; [2] find the way – знаходзіць шлях; [3] through [θru:] – цераз, праз; [4] leave a mince pie – пакідаюць салодкі піражок

9. In London, many people celebrate New Year's Eve in Trafalgar Square. Every year people decorate a big Christmas tree in Trafalgar Square. It is a present from Norway.



4. Are the sentences true or false?

1. Boxing Day is on the 24^{th} of December. 2. People visit their friends on Boxing Day. 3. Rudolph is a reindeer. 4. Rudolph helps Santa Claus make toys. 5. Santa Claus comes at twelve o'clock at night. 6. People sing karaoke in the streets at Christmas. 7. The big Christmas tree in Trafalgar Square is a present from America.

5. Play "The last sentence" game about Christmas.

6. What do you know about Belarusian Ded Moroz?

To ex. 1a, page 26.

4.



5.



6.


KIDS DANCE
Weekly Camps from June 4th to July 27th
SUMMER CAMPS
Learning to dance
hip hop
break dance
ball dance
salsa
Having parties
for friends
and family
5–8, 9–13
Dance Studio,
475 Moreland
Ave. Atlanta,
USA

Vocabulary

adj. (adjective) – прыметнік
adv. (adverb) – прыслоўе
conj. (conjunction) – злучнік
noun – назоўнік
prep. (preposition) – прыназоўнік
pron. (pronoun) – займеннік
verb – дзеяслоў

A

abroad [əˈbrɔːd] *adv*. за мяжой
action film [ˈækʃ(ə)n ˌfɪlm] *noun* баявік
adventure film [ədˈventʃə ˌfɪlm] *noun* прыгодніцкі фільм
ago [əˈgəʊ] *adv*. таму назад; **2 days ago** 2 дні таму назад
always [ˈɔːlweɪz] *adv*. заўсёды
amusing [əˈmjuːzɪŋ] *adj*. смешны, забаўны
angel [ˈeɪndʒ(ə)l] *noun* анёл
April Fool's Day [ˌeɪprəl ˈfuːlz ˌdeɪ] *noun* Дзень красавіцкага дурня

B

bacon and eggs [ˈbeɪkən ən ˌegz] яечня з беконам
be on [biːˈɒn] *verb* ісці (*пра фільм, праграму*)
because [bɪˈkɒz] *conj*. таму што
become [bɪˈkʌm] **(became)** *verb* станавіцца
berry [ˈberi] **(berries)** *noun* ягада (ягады)
big wheel [ˈbɪg ˈwiːl] *noun* кола агляду
boring [ˈbɔːrɪŋ] *adj*. нудны, сумны
brontosaurus [ˌbrɒntəˈsɔːrəs] *noun* брантазаўр
brochure [ˈbrəʊʃə] *noun* брашура

but [bʌt] *conj.* але
buy [baɪ] **(bought)** *verb* купляць

C

camp [kæmp] *noun* лагер
carol [ˈkærəl] *noun* калядная песня
cartoon [kɑːˈtuːn] *noun* мультфільм
catch [kætʃ] **(caught)** *verb* лавіць
cave [keɪv] *noun* пячора
celebrate [ˈseləbreɪt] *verb* святкаваць
chicken [ˈtʃɪkɪn] *noun* кураня(ё)
Christmas [ˈkrɪsməs] *noun* Ражаство, Каляды
cinema [ˈsɪnəmə] *noun* кіно; кінатэатр
circus [ˈsɜːkəs] *noun* цырк
come [kʌm] **(came)** *verb* прыходзіць, прыязджаць
comedy [ˈkɒmədɪ] *noun* камедыя
compsognathus [ˌkɒmpˈsɒgnəθəs] *noun* кампсо́гнат (*дыназаўр*)
cook [kʊk] *verb* гатаваць (*ежу*)
cool [kuːl] *adj.* халаднаваты; *разм.* класны
country [ˈkʌntri] *noun* краіна; сельская мясцовасць
in the country за горадам
cousin [ˈkʌz(ə)n] *noun* стрыечны (дваюрадны) брат, стрыечная (дваюрадная) сястра
cow [kaʊ] *noun* карова
cracker [ˈkrækə] *noun* хлапушка
crown [kraʊn] *noun* карона

D

dance [dɑːns] *verb* танцаваць, скакаць
day out [ˌdeɪ ˈaʊt] *noun* дзень адпачынку па-за домам

decorate [ˈdekəreɪt] *verb* упрыгожваць **(***ёлку*, *дом***)**
detective film [dɪˈtektɪv ˌfɪlm] *noun* дэтэктыўны фільм
dinosaur [ˈdaɪnəsɔː] *noun* дыназаўр
diplodocus [dɪpˈlɒdəkəs] *noun* дыпло́дак **(***дыназаўр***)**
disco [ˈdɪskəʊ] *noun* дыскатэка
draw [drɔː] **(drew)** *verb* маляваць
drink [drɪŋk] **(drank)** *verb* піць
drive [draɪv] **(drove)** *verb* вадзіць машыну
documentary [ˌdɒkjʊˈment(ə)ri] *noun* дакументальны фільм
duck [dʌk] *noun* качка

E

Easter [ˈiːstə] *noun* Вялікдзень
eat [iːt] **(ate)** *verb* есці
elf [elf] **(elves)** *noun* эльф **(**эльфы**)**
enjoy [ɪnˈdʒɔɪ] *verb* атрымліваць задавальненне, асалоду
exciting [ɪkˈsaɪtɪŋ] *adj.* тое, што хвалюе

F

fairy tale [ˈfeəri ˌteɪl] *noun* казка
fantastic [fænˈtæstɪk] *adj.* фантастычны; цудоўны
fantasy film [ˈfæntəsi ˌfɪlm] *noun* фантастычны фільм
feed [fiːd] **(fed)** *verb* карміць
find [faɪnd] **(found)** *verb* знаходзіць
fire [ˈfaɪə] *noun* агонь
  make a fire [ˈmeɪk əˈfaɪə] разводзіць агонь, касцёр, раскладваць
fireplace [ˈfaɪəpleɪs] *noun* камін

firework [ˈfaɪəwɜːk] (*usually* **fireworks**) *noun* феерверк, салют
flower [ˈflaʊə] *noun* кветка
fly [flaɪ] **(flew)** *verb* лятаць, ляцець
fun [fʌn] *noun* весялосць, забава
have fun весяліцца

G

get [get] **(got)** *verb* атрымліваць
get up [ˌget ˈʌp] **(got up)** *verb* уставаць (*пасля сну*)
gift shop [ˈgɪft ˌʃɒp] *noun* магазін падарункаў
give [gɪv] **(gave)** *verb* даваць
go (*to*) [gəʊ] **(went)** *verb* ісці, ехаць (*куды-н.*)
go fishing [ˌgəʊ ˈfiʃɪŋ] *verb* ісці на рыбалку, рыбачыць
go for a picnic [ˌgəʊ fərə ˈpɪknɪk] ісці на пікнік
go for a walk [ˌgəʊ fərə ˈwɔːk] ісці на прагулку
go swimming [ˌgəʊ ˈswɪmɪŋ] купацца, выкупацца
go for a swim [ˌgəʊ fərə ˈswɪm] пайсці паплаваць
go to the woods [ˌgəʊ tə ðə ˈwʊdz] ісці ў лес
goose [guːs] **(geese** [giːs]**)** *noun* гусь (гусі)
great [greɪt] *adj.* цудоўны
greet [griːt] *verb* вітаць

H

half [hɑːf] *noun* палова, палавіна
Halloween [ˌhæləʊˈiːn] *noun* Хэлаўін, пярэдадзень Дня ўсіх святых
hang [hæŋ] **(hung)** *verb* вешаць; вісець
hate [heɪt] *verb* ненавідзець
have [hæv] **(had)** *verb* мець

help [help] *noun, verb* дапамога; дапамагаць
hen [hen] *noun* курыца
hide [haɪd] **(hid)** *verb* хавацьˑ(ца)
holiday [ˈhɒlɪdeɪ] *noun* свята
holidays [ˈhɒlɪdeɪz] *noun* канікулы
home [həʊm] *noun* дом
  at home дома
horrible [ˈhɒrəb(ə)l] *adj.* жахлівы
horror film [ˈhɒrə ˌfɪlm] *noun* фільм жахаў
horse [hɔːs] *noun* конь
how [haʊ] *adv.* як
how much (*water*) колькі (*вады*)
how many (*days*) колькі (*дзён*)

I

Independence Day [ˌɪndɪˈpendəns ˌdeɪ] *noun* Дзень Незалежнасці
interesting [ˈɪntrəstɪŋ] *adj.* цікавы
invite [ɪnˈvaɪt] *verb* запрашаць

J

joke [dʒəʊk] *noun* жарт

K

king [kɪŋ] *noun* кароль
kingdom [ˈkɪŋdəm] *noun* каралеўства

L

lake [leɪk] *noun* возера

last [lɑːst] *adv.* мінулы
laugh [lɑːf] *verb* смяяцца
like [laɪk] *verb* падабацца
light [laɪt] **(lit)** *verb* запальваць (*агні*)
lights [laɪts] *noun* агні; агеньчыкі
listen [ˈlɪs(ə)n] (*to*) *verb* слухаць (*каго-н.*, *што-н.*)
love [lʌv] *verb* любіць

M

make [meɪk] **(made)** (*a cake*) *verb* рабіць сваімі рукамі (*торт*)
make friends [ˈmeɪk ˈfrendz] (*with*) *verb* пасябраваць (*з кім-н.*)
meat [miːt] *noun* мяса
meet [miːt] **(met)** *verb* сустракаць(ца), сустрэць(ца)
merry-go-round [ˈmerigəʊˌraʊnd] *noun* карусель
mind [maɪnd] *verb* пярэчыць (*у адмоўных сказах*)
  don't mind *verb* не пярэчыць (*супраць чаго-н.*)
month [mʌnθ] *noun* месяц
mountain [ˈmaʊntɪn] *noun* гара
museum [mjuːˈziːəm] *noun* музей
mushroom [ˈmʌʃruːm] *noun* грыб
music programme [ˈmjuːzɪk ˌprəʊgræm] *noun* музычная праграма

N

nature [ˈneɪtʃə] *noun* прырода
nature programme [ˈneɪtʃə ˌprəʊgræm] *noun* праграма пра прыроду
neck [nek] *noun* шыя
never [ˈnevə] *adv.* ніколі

news [njuːz] *noun* навіны
New Year's Day [ˌnjuːˌjɪəzˈdeɪ] *noun* Новы год

O

often [ˈɒf(ə)n] *adv.* часта
ornament [ˈɔːnəmənt] *noun* упрыгажэнне, аздабленне

P

paint [peɪnt] *verb, noun* фарбаваць, маляваць фарбамі; фарба
parade [pəˈreɪd] *noun* парад
park [pɑːk] *noun* парк
party [ˈpɑːti] *noun* вечар, вечарынка
past [pɑːst] *adj.*; *adv.* мінулы; міма
pay [peɪ] **(paid)** *verb* плаціць
pearl [pɜːl] *noun* жамчужына
pick [pɪk] *verb* збіраць
  pick berries [ˌpɪk ˈberiz] збіраць ягады
  pick flowers [ˌpɪk ˈflaʊəz] збіраць кветкі
  pick mushrooms [ˌpɪk ˈmʌʃruːmz] збіраць грыбы
pig [pɪg] *noun* свіння
play [pleɪ] *verb* гуляць
pony [ˈpəʊni] *noun* поні
poor [pʊə] *adj.* бедны
present [ˈprez(ə)nt] *noun* падарунак
programme [ˈprəʊgræm] *noun* праграма
public holiday [ˌpʌblɪk ˈhɒlɪdeɪ] *noun* дзяржаўнае свята
pull crackers [ˈkrækəz] страляць хлапушкамі

Q

quarter [ˈkwɔːtə] *noun* чвэрць
queen [kwiːn] *noun* каралева
Queen's Official Birthday [ˈkwiːnz əˈfɪʃ(ə)l ˈbɜːθdeɪ] *noun* афіцыйны дзень нараджэння каралевы
quiz [kwɪz] *noun* віктарына
quiz show [ˈkwɪz ˌʃəʊ] *noun* тэле- або радыёвіктарына

R

rarely [ˈreəli] *adv.* рэдка
read [riːd] **(read)** *verb* чытаць
relative [ˈrelətɪv] *noun* сваяк
reporter [rɪˈpɔːtə] *noun* рэпарцёр
rich [rɪtʃ] *adj.* багаты
ride [raɪd] **(rode)** *verb* катацца, ездзіць
ride a pony ехаць вярхом на поні
ride a bike катацца на веласіпедзе
river [ˈrɪvə] *noun* рака
romantic film [rəʊˈmæntɪk ˌfɪlm] *noun* рамантычны фільм
run [rʌn] **(ran)** *verb* бегчы, бегаць

S

say [seɪ] **(said)** *verb* гаварыць, сказаць
scare [skeə] *verb* спужаць, напужаць
scary [ˈskeəri] *adj.* жудасны; які пужае
science fiction [ˌsaɪəns ˈfɪkʃ(ə)n] **film** *noun* навукова-фантастычны фільм

seaside [ˈsiːsaɪd] *noun* марское ўзбярэжжа
see [siː] **(saw)** *verb* бачыць
seesaw [ˈsiːsɔː] *noun* арэлі (*дошка*)
send [send] **(sent)** *verb* пасылаць, адпраўляць
sheep [ʃiːp] *noun* авечка, авечкі
silly [ˈsɪli] *adj.* дурны, неразумны
sing [sɪŋ] **(sang)** *verb* спяваць
sitcom [ˈsɪtkɒm] *noun* серыял (*комедыйны фільм або мультфільм*)
slide [slaɪd] *noun* дзіцячая горка
snowflake [ˈsnəʊfleɪk] *noun* сняжынка
snowman [ˈsnəʊmæn] *noun* снегавік
sometimes [ˈsʌmtaɪmz] *adv.* часам, часамі
speak [spiːk] **(spoke)** *verb* гаварыць, размаўляць
spend [spend] **(spent)** *verb* праводзіць (*канікулы*), бавіць (*час*)
sports programme [ˈspɔːts ˌprəʊgræm] *noun* спартыўная праграма
stay [steɪ] *verb* заставацца
stocking [ˈstɒkɪŋ] *noun* панчоха
story [ˈstɔːri] *noun* апавяданне, гісторыя
summer camp [ˈsʌmə ˌkæmp] *noun* летні лагер
super [ˈsuːpə] *adj.* першакласны, выдатны, надзвычайны
superquiz [ˈsuːpəˌkwɪz] *noun* супервіктарына
swim [swɪm] **(swam)** *verb* плаваць
swimming pool [ˈswɪmɪŋ ˌpuːl] *noun* басейн
swing [swɪŋ] *noun* арэлі, гушкалка

T

take [teɪk] **(took)** *verb* браць, узяць
talent show [ˈtælənt ˌʃəʊ] *noun* шоу талентаў

talk show [ˈtɔːkˌʃəʊ] *noun* ток-шоу (*праграма, у якой абмяркоўваецца якая-небудзь праблема*)
theatre [ˈθɪətə] *noun* тэатр
think [θɪŋk] **(thought)** *verb* думаць
tinsel [ˈtɪns(ə)l] *noun* мішура
to [tə, tʊ] *prep.* (*указвае напрамак*) да, у, на
touching [ˈtʌtʃɪŋ] *adj.* чуллівы
town [taʊn] *noun* горад
TV-guide [ˌtiːviːˈgaɪd] *noun* праграма тэлеперадач

U

ugly [ˈʌgli] *adj.* непрыгожы, брыдкі, пачварны, агідны

V

Valentine's Day [ˈvæləntaɪnz ˌdeɪ] *noun* Дзень Святога Валянціна
Victory Day [ˈvɪkt(ə)ri ˌdeɪ] *noun* Дзень Перамогі
visit [ˈvɪzɪt] *verb* наведваць

W

walk [wɔːk] *verb* хадзіць пешшу, прагульвацца
watch [wɒtʃ] *verb* глядзець, назіраць
weather [ˈweðə] *noun* надвор'е
wear [weə] **(wore)** *verb* насіць (*адзенне*)
week [wiːk] *noun* тыдзень
wish [wɪʃ] *verb* жадаць
with [wɪθ] *prep.* з (*кім-н.*)
what [wɒt] *pron.* што, які
when [wen] *pron.* калі

where [weə] *pron.* куды, дзе
who [huː] *pron.* хто
whose [huːz] *pron.* чый, чыя, чыё
why [waɪ] *pron.* чаму
wood [wʊd] **(woods)** *noun* невялікі лес
world [wɜːld] *noun* свет, сусвет

Y

year [jɪə] *noun* год
yesterday [ˈjestədeɪ] *adv.* учора

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20 /				
20 /				
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20 /				

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